PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,504—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
*15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	9500
30th "	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped, and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Schmitz	24th June 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

S. S. "KNIGHT BACHELOR," SAILING to MARSEILLES direct about the 10th of June. Fare to Marseilles is Rs. 350, and Fare to Dunkirk Rs. 420. Good accommodation and food also, fitted up with Electric Light.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	City of Agra	4808	*Brown	5th May	20th My	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	26th "	7th Jun.	20th "	25th "
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse	9th Jun.	22nd "	6th July.	11th Jul.
B	Aston Hall	3627	*M'Fee	24th "	7th July	21st "	28th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY 6th June, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at weather permitting, Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Koweit,

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th June, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 13th June calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th June.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th " "
* CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,058	26th June.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580		15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 3 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 13.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY

OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN

OF REST AND COOLNESS.

No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY

TAJ MAHAL ICES,

HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING

For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT

THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES

Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TURKISH BATH
Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S THE "ANTIQUARY"

CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Haselnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc.	1 12	"

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet or great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in a fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from the 15th June, 1905, FIRST and SECOND CLASS COUPON TICKETS at REDUCED FARES will be issued between BOMBAY and POONA available up to 30th November, 1905.

2. For full particulars see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY the 15th June, 1905, for the work of EXTENSION of the CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE towards the Postal Building, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 90,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 1st June, 1905.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is APPOINTED under a power of Attorney to act as SECRETARY and MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1905.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &ca. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts abovenamed.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester.

27th April 1905.

THE ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Company's Press Premises, near Carnac Bridge, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointments of Messrs. M. C. Dharamsey and Hubibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, made by the Board as additional Directors under clause 76 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 24-24A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 19th May, 1905.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th proximo to 20th Idem (both dates inclusive).

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

TO SMOKERS.

WE can recommend to our Patrons our only choice and mild Gorey's Brand Sumatra Cigars, made by best Manufacturers at Trichinopoly and are above lowest prices.

	Rs.	As.
No. 1 Flor de Gorey in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Bouquet in box of 50	1	12
No. 1 Gorey's Torpedo in box of 50..	1	8
No. 1 Gorey's Queen in box of 100	2	10

ALSO ALWAYS IN STOCK.
OAKES and Co's, SPENCER and Co's and MacDOWELL and Co's Mild Cigars.
Price list on application.
Up-country orders per V. P. P.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
OUTFITTERS and CIGAR MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
NEXT TO STOVE DEPOT.

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s BLOOD DEPURATOR.

A most effectual remedy for purifying the blood when diseased or infected. It rapidly cures Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Scurvy, Scrofulous Scores, Glandular Swelling, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Syphilis, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Price per bottles Rs. 1-8.

S. GRANT, Esq., COOCH BEHAR.—"I am glad to inform you that by taking your Blood Depurator I am feeling much better now, also the eruption which I had on my right hand, it is three parts cured and swelling is little less. I shall thank you to send me one more phial the same sort."

From Baboo Mansa Ram, Contractor K. C. R., Bolleaugauj.—Your Blood Depurator acts like a charm be good enough to send me three more bottles per V. P. P. by first train.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age. HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Narimao Hyderabad Deccan.

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs, BENNETTS and Company THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Prince's and Victoria Docks :—

A lot of Grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th June, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 34, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Store and Shipping Officer Messrs MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barracks Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th June, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

The property of a gentleman—consisting of almyra, writing table, iron and brass bedsteads, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, tables, teapoys, screens, glassware and crockery, spoons and forks, musical boxes, lamps, copper utensils, reclining chair, Singer sewing machine, telescopic dining table, dining chairs, cottage piano by Soundy & Co.

1 mahogany upright piano by Schiedmayer.
1 ebonized upright piano.
On account of the concerned—
389 W. C, 1957—1 case mouldings, damaged by fire water.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladys' and gents' bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double seat brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 victoria with bay waler mare.
1 rubber tyred steel wheel landau with handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
1 set plated double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE SALVAGE OF BEER, PROVISION, &c. AT ARGYLE ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Argyle Road, on account of the concerned.

The salvage of the contents of the godown of Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co., Ltd., consisting of a large quantity of beer in hogsheads and bottles, oilmanstores, provisions, tea, tobacco, cigarettes, candles, &c., damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable freehold property situate in Apollo street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Street, Fort, Bombay, known as the Sirdar's Gunj and the Old Secretariat formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in February, 1886, from Government, now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square Yds. or thereabouts and consisting of :

1 Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo and Hummum streets.
2 Sirdar's Palace fronting Apollo and Bruce streets.
3 Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum and Dean streets.
4 Jaha Mahal, fronting Dean and Tamarind streets.
5 Kafar Mansion fronting Tamarind and Bruce streets.
6 A Plot of vacant land 803 Sq. Yds. in area having a frontage of 120 Yds. on Bruce Lane.

The above property will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at Karnal Castle, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1905, subject to reserved prices.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it may be put up in six lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be ready on or shortly after 1st June next and can be obtained from the Auctioneers, from Messrs. Little and Co., Bombay, or from Messrs. CRAWFORD BROWN and Co., Bombay, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 5th June, 1905.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS........................	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).	Rs. 19,50,000

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CORRESPONDENTS :
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND................	£500,000

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Madras,
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Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy.

Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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Hawai.
Hongkong.
Kobe.
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Lyons.
Nagasaki.
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Shanghai.
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The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL...............................	£800,000
RESERVE FUND..................	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...........	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)

Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philippines)

Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
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Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
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YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE CURE FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

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CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903............................	£16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£3,436,136

The sum of £830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS.

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Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net)........3,612 for	£1,790,062
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,665
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£9,680,143

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23"	Rs. 8 0 0	per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23"	" 7 8 0	" "

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs. 0 6 9	per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" "	" 0 6 9	" "

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,
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Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
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DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE:
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr, H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of **genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*
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BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM. Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

BEYNON'S STANDARD
SPARKLING AERATED WATERS
ARE FIRST CLASS.
STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.
FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.
Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,
The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 2.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 9/16	= — 1/4
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= — 1 pr ct
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13/16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7/16	= — 1/8
2 months hence	26 1/4	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	57 3/8	= — 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	= + 1/2
Berlin "	20·49 1/4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1/2 per cent	= — 1/4
7 day market loans	1 3/4 per cent	= — 1/8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 5,50,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 11 1/4 done, tone quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 8 1/4d buyers

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 3/8 done

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 nominal

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 buyers.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 7/8

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Castello

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	240,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000
Gold to Calcutta	50,000

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU REPORT.

The Agricultural Bureau Monthly Report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 77·2 per cent. According to same Bureau Report, the acreage is 11·4 per cent., decrease.

Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 18,000 bales. Spot 4·70 — 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 3-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 5,000 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Futures closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·56	4·57	4·55
—9	—9	—9
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·55	4·55	4·55
—9	—9	—9
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
4·55	4·56	4·57
—9	—9	—9

Receipts at U S Ports	19,000 bales
Do last year	2,700 do
Exports to Great Britain	22,000 do
Do do Continent	7,000 do

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	8·50 — 25 a
Futures, month of July	8·01 — 33
Do. do. December	8·22 — 31 b

a Declined owing to bearish monthly Government report.
b Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	8 1/2 — 1/8
Futures, month of Sept	8·00 — 38
Do. do. Dec	8·06 — 28
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 2nd June 1905 :—

Cotton	10,180 bales.
Wheat	28,788 cwts.
Linseed	23,171 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,699 do
Gingellyseed	44 do
Poppyseed	1,869 do
Groundnuts	483 do
Castorseed	110 do
Rice	73,533 do
Myrabollams	791 do
Cottonseed	21,538 do
Mowraseed	58 do
Gram	5,047 do
Joowar	24,827 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months	Sight D.A.		1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3-8
Marcks	3 do.	do.	138 to 138 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai	30	do.	189
Japan	30	do.	149

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	1st June	6 do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	6,000 bales
Imports	21,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·46	4·47	4·45
—10	—10	—10
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov-Dec.
4·45	4·46	4·45
—10	—10	—10
Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March.
4·45	4·46	4·47
—10	—10	—10

COTTON.—In sympathy with the fall in prices advised from America this morning, and the bearish Agricultural Bureau Report, our market is weak, and prices have given way all round. The enquiry is limited as buyers for export are unwilling to operate pending further advices from Home, and mills are awaiting developments in America.

The "Sutta" market is also weak, prices have fallen Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 since yesterday, Good Broach (New Crop) being Rs. and fully Good Bengals (New Crop) Rs.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, June 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	moderate business
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 9/16ex
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13/16
Bar Silver	26 7/16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIWALA—June 3, at Cama Street, Fort, Pai Dinbai, wife of Mr. Jamsetji Ruttonji Batliwala, daughter of the late Mr. Framji Dhunjibhoy Batliwala, and the mother of Mr. Framji Jamsetji Ruttonji Batliwala, aged 58. Deeply regretted.

POYNTZ—June 1, at Bombay, after a long illness, borne with fortitude, Ann Matilda relict of the late John Poyntz of Poona, aged 65 years, 8 months, and 15 days. Home papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KUNNING—May 28, at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, the wife of A B Kunning, of a son.

DEATH.

CURTIES—June 1, at the residence of Dr Debnam, Bangalore, Annie Curties, widow of the late Frederick Charles Curties.

IN THE EVENT
OF DYSPEPSIA;

Fever, Ague, Bronchitis, tendency to Flatulency, or in any case where the system needs toning and strengthening, you will find

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES

wonderfully effective. As a general tonic they leave nothing to be desired. A few doses will bring about a marked change in a debilitated system.

A Bottle of 100 costs Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets 6h. 34m. High water 0-4m., 1-1a., Low water 6-6m., 7-1a.
Acbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Carnac Bridge 3 p.m.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Messrs. Sutor and Company of Hornby Road, Fort, has reported to the police the theft of fifty pairs of boots of the value of Rs. 247-4, from their shop.

NAWAB OF SHEHER AND MAKULLA.—Nawab Sultan Gulab, son of H. H. Sultan Nawab Nawaz Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I., of Sheher and Makulla, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Hyderabad, and left for Aden in the afternoon by the mail steamer. During his stay in Bombay, the Nawab put up in a bungalow at Jail Road.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will perform the following selection of music at Messrs. W. B. Green's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	A Suantosa	E Kaiser
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini
Valse	Lustige Brauer	Rob Vollstedt
Selection	The Thistle	W H Myddleton
March	Werder	Willman
Schottische	White Roses	D'Cruz
Valse	Away to Espana	Carl Seifert
Cake Walk	Toolsie Woosie, Ragtime	J Rockwell

BREACH OF TRUST.—On Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged one Kassum Sumar with cheating Mr. C. Tothill of the Bombay Telegraph Office in respect of Rs. 30. It appeared that the complainant purchased mats from one Sidick Saleh Mahomed residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, last month and the accused was deputed by Sidick to lay the matting in the Telegraph Office. It appeared that on the 1st instant, the accused presented a bill, and the complainant paid him Rs. 30. Enquiries then showed that the accused had not paid the money to Sidick. In disposing of the case, his Worship sentenced the accused to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of further one month's rigorous imprisonment.

OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Anoosaya, a Hindu girl, aged eleven months. The deceased lived with her parents at Chinchpoogly. On Friday morning the deceased's mother went out of her house leaving behind her the deceased and Soondri, another little girl of three years of age. It appears that during her absence Soondri took out some opium from a box, which was kept on the fireplace, and gave it to the deceased to eat. An hour later the mother returned and found the deceased suffering from convulsions and drowsiness. She took her to the hospital where she died. The mother stated before the Coroner that she used to give a very small dose of opium to the child to keep her quiet. It was a custom of people of her class to do so. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Zoralie, a Mahomedan woman, charged Ahmedkhan Punjabi with defamation, Mr. R. S. Pandit, barrister-at-law with Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Chunilal Setalwad, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that on the 20th April last, she missed her two adopted children, named Sakina and Amina, who were traced to the accused's house. Enquiries were made by Inspector Morris, before whom the accused made such allegations, as would bring the complainant low in the estimation of her husband and others. His Lordship in disposing of the case convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100, and ordered the whole amount of the fine to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.—A two storeyed house situated in Islampoora Street, Khetwady, and belonging to Framji Dhunjibhoy Mistry, suddenly collapsed on Saturday evening, causing considerable excitement in the locality. Fortunately the accident was not attended by any loss of life. The house was tenanted by a number of Parsis, who on noticing a crack in one of the walls of the building, rushed out into the street. They had scarcely left the premises, when the wall came down with a crash and the debris fell inward. The Parsi residents of the locality at once proceeded to the scene, with a view to assist in rescuing the occupants, but it was soon ascertained that none of the occupants had been left inside. The police on being informed of the occurrence, soon repaired to the scene followed by the men of the Executive Engineer's Department, Bombay Municipality. But before anything could be done to remove the debris, the front wall, which was in a dangerous condition, fell. The house is an old one, but was not considered to be unsafe until the crack appeared in the wall. None of the tenants could remove their belongings from the house, and they had to take shelter for the night at the houses of their friends and relations in the town.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Stock Exchange Values.

THE DEMAND FOR DRILLS.

JAPANESE KHAKI CONTRACTS.

LONDON, MAY 19.

IN its monthly review of Stock Exchange values, the "Bankers' Magazine" says that business in the stock markets during the past month has been on a much smaller scale, and the factors operating have on the whole been of an adverse character. Pending the outcome of the expected naval engagement in the Far East, there has been a general disposition to restrict speculative commitments, and this feeling was increased by the occurrence of the Easter holidays. Movements in prices have been decidedly irregular, but on balance the monthly valuation shows a slight depreciation, the aggregate value of 325 representative securities being as follows :—

March 20, 1905	£3 104 443,000
April 18, 1905	3,101,486 000
Decrease	£2,957,000.

In addition to the influences, already referred to first class investment stocks have been adversely affected by the constant creations of capital. Consols and other British funds have weakened slightly, and there has been a general set-back in English railways, helped by poor traffic returns. On the other hand, American railways, after dulness at the beginning of the month, have shown considerable buoyancy, the initiative coming, chiefly from New York and the Continent. In consequence of dearer money in New York, there is no doubt that a very large bull account in American shares has now been shifted from Wall-street to London, and the market is rendered sensitive by the extent of the account now being carried on borrowed money. Foreign railways have been well maintained, and among those in British possessions the feature has been the continued advance in Canadian Pacific. In miscellaneous markets the principal feature to note is a sharp set-back in some of the Canadian land companies, which had previously been hoisted to a very high level. The shares of Australian land companies have improved. In consequence of the ease in money being less pronounced than had been expected, bank shares have improved a little, and there has been a further considerable advance in insurance shares. In the purely speculative markets South African mining shares have displayed a better tone, although business in that department remains more or less at a standstill.

Lancashire cotton drill makers, though in a comparatively strong position as regards delivery, report a quieter tone in future business. To some extent this is due to the falling off in the demand for the China makes, the repeat orders for that market being by no means equal to expectations. Bombay and Calcutta inquiries are fairly numerous, especially in some qualities of satteen drills for bleaching ; the low makes of 26in. sized goods are still well under order, but new business is rather slow. Offers from Java and the Straits Settlements are still difficult to negotiate, makers as a rule not being interested in the narrow low goods that go to these markets. Specialities in fancy striped finished drills are selling well for the West Coast of Africa, but the ordinary grey qualities are not much in request. The principal feature in the South American trade is the good demand that still continues in both grey and striped drills for Valparaiso and other Chilian ports. There have also been inquiries from Bolivia for similar goods. Heavy wide drills for the Buenos Ayres bag trade are somewhat depressed, the American mills being now successful competitors in this branch. The home demand continues very quiet except for the qualities used by wholesale clothiers and makers-up. The continued scarcity of stocks causes many firms in this business considerable trouble in the execution of their season's orders. Firms engaged in the colonial trade are only buyers when stock or quick delivery can be secured. Four-shaft drills for khaki dyeing are, however, in fair demand for Australia, and in a much lesser degree for Cape Colony. The Transvaal trade is still very unsatisfactory except in some classes of low, cheap goods, for which there is a limited inquiry.

A month ago experienced men at Bradford did not expect anything more than fully firm prices at the present series of London wool auctions as compared with previous closing rates, and the prices at which tops could then be purchased seemed to warrant this view of the situation. As the sales approached, however, and it became known that dealers from the United States had been buying largely in the country the market hardened somewhat, and it was thought that all qualities except coarse crossbreeds might show a rise of about 5 per cent. On the opening day it looked as if these anticipations would prove correct, but since then, day after day, prices have advanced by leaps and bounds, so that the oldest trader can hardly remember such a sudden change. In nearly all classes of wool the advance in values is very considerable, and in some quite startling and almost unparalleled. As usual in such periods of excitement, buyers from the United States have out bid all competitors for their favourite sorts, and have paid advances ranging, it is said, up to 25 and 30 per cent. on the prices prevailing at the close of the March series. Some reports assert that occasionally an advance of as much as 35 per cent. has been paid. The question now is. Can the prices of the manufactured article be raised in proportion to the increased cost of the raw material ? Bradford prices at the present moment lag far behind the value of the raw material in London.

The Japanese khaki contracts for which a number of West Riding woollen manufacturers sent in tenders some four or five months ago have not yet been placed in this country, although they were expected several weeks ago. The only orders that have come to hand have been for a few parcels of blankets. The representatives of the Japanese army clothing department in England are still waiting instructions from Tokio, and surprise is expressed by woollen manufacturers at the delay, which is not at all in keeping with the usual Japanese methods. It is suggested that the authorities at Tokio are awaiting the result of a naval engagement with the Russian fleets now in the Yellow Sea, because until it is decided there might be a risk of the supplies from England falling into enemy's hands. On the other hand it has been suggested that the non-arrival of the contracts may be taken as a portent of peace. But it is probable that the contracts will be let in any case, for the Japanese army must be kept on a war footing for some time to come. Although the contracts directly affect only a limited number of makers indirectly, they are of much interest to the whole woollen industry, for the large quantities of raw material that they would consume would influence the market.

The new dock at Salford and the deepening of the Ship Canal are the most important, but by no means the only improvements which are being effected at the port of Manchester. Two new coal-tips at Partington—one on each side of the Canal—are nearing completion. They are similar in design to the existing tips, but of greater capacity, the lifting power of the hydraulic rams being 30 tons, and they are constructed so as to be suitable for coaling the largest steamers that use the Canal. At Eastham some thousands of pounds are being spent, in deference to the wishes of the owners of some of the big ocean lines, upon arrangements for removing and replacing expeditiously the upper portion of the funnels of large steamers for which there is not sufficient headroom under the 75ft. fixed bridges. The works here include a lay-by and a shear-legs crane, working about 130ft. above the water-level. Then in order to accommodate the increasing trade in bananas, which now employs a weekly service of steamers carrying up to 60,000 bunches each, it has been found necessary again to enlarge the banana shed at No. 8 dock. Finally the Manchester Ship Canal Pontoons and Dry Docks Company, Limited, have decided to construct a second dry dock on their vacant land near Mode Wheel locks. The new dock is to be 425ft. long and 65ft. broad, and tenders for its construction have already been obtained.

A feature of the German chemical manufacturing industry, in all its branches, is the large amounts writtten off for depreciation, reserve funds, and so on. Thus it is custom of the great dye manufacturing companies to accumulate great reserves. These are intended not merely to provide for the expiration of practical monopolies with the termination of the patent. Such events are usually followed by an enormous reduction of prices, which prevents competition, because the cost of the German "plant" has been already fully written off, whereas new competitors would have to invest a large capital in the constrution of a "plant" as a preliminary for production of the commodity. The reserves are also intended to be employed if necessary in fighting in the law courts of any country in which new German patents may be disputed. The Rhenania Chemical Works Company, of Aix-la-Chapelle, has just held it annual meeting, at which a balance-sheet showing a gross profit for 1904 of £97,915, as against £88,532 for 1903, was presented. From this profit £22,500 was written off to various accounts. But even from the balance, or net profit, £8,175 was subsequently written off to "various reserves," and the shareholders will, nevertheless, receive a divided of 20 per cent per annum for 1904, as against 17 per cent for 1903.

It is almost impossible to take up a German newspaper without finding some trenchant criticism of the recently concluded commercial treaties. Such criticism is by no means the irresponsible opinion of isolated individuals ; on the contrary it is in almost every instance the deliberate verdict of some representative industry. The Breslau Chamber of Commerce in its annual report for 1904 condemns the treaties in particularly strong language. The report says :—"As to the new German duties, their tendency is to increase the cost of living, besides enhancing the price of various raw and semi-raw materials essential to German industry. They have also effected a sharp rise in the tariffs of foreign countries, particularly in those of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Roumania—all markets of especial importance to Silesia. The new treaties may thus be expected to hamper and restrict exportation, and consequently to diminish the return of industry and to lessen opportunities of employment. A decided blow has also been given to legitimate expectations that trade relation between Germany and the United Kingdom, as well as between Germany and the United States, would in the near future be sensibly improved."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York in their cotton letter dated May 9 say that the enormously heavy receipts exert no influence on prices, because it is felt that the forward engagements of the mills for yarns or goods to be delivered after September 1 "have been so large as practically to take care of the surplus remaining from this season's production. Interest is therefore now concentrated on the outlook for the new crop." Messrs. Hubbard admit, however, that neither spinners nor the holders of cotton in the South are prepared to accept the idea that so large a surplus can be carried over without bringing a lower range of prices, and every fresh advance has brought out relatively increased offerings of cotton in the South to the discouragement of the small bull speculation. On the other hand, it is now recognised in New York that bear operations are dangerous, and Messrs. Hubbard believed that few spinners will enter into new engagements for yarns without securing their present handsome margins by contracting for cotton. They conclude :—"We think the crop has a very late start west of the Mississippi river, and that very favourable weather will be required to overcome this feature over a large section of the cotton belt. Good weather will bring about sharp reactions from time to time, when we believe cotton can be secured on a basis, which will be profitable both to spinner and the investor. We do not expect speculation will enter the market unless we should have a continuance of bad weather. Should the season prove unfavourable, there is little doubt as to what would occur."

One of the fruits of last year's International Cotton Congress is the publication by the Zurich Chamber of Commerce of a treatise on cotton gambling. The author (Mr. G. H. Thomann) criticises several proposals made at the last International Congress, and, being himself actively engaged in the cotton trade, his remarks are worthy of attention. The writer entirely agrees that only concerted action in reducing output will save the European cotton industry from speculation of the Sully order. The increase of spinning mills cannot, he thinks, render a sound organisation any the less efficacious. It was, however, hardly necessary to deal with the suggestion of a Russian delegate to the last Congress, who proposed that in order to facilitate concerted action in reducing output the erection of further spinning mills should be forbidden. The question of the direct importation of cotton is very carefully gone into, and the conclusions arrived at are that the prevailing conditions of cotton importation are those which have grown up gradually with the cotton trade, that the various intermediaries have been called into being by the necessities of the trade, and the services they render are those which it is economically profitable for the industry to employ. The necessity for such services, he admits, is not always apparent, but it is none the less real. Doubtless this complicated organisation often leaves a narrow margin for the planter, but this is almost invariably the planter's fault, through his selling to unscrupulous speculators.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. J. Liston, I. M. S., is posted to special duty under the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Crampton, Executive Engineer, Burma, is permitted to retire with effect from the 5th proximo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. G. Knox has three months' leave.
Mr. C. C. Watson has six months' leave.
Mr. H. V. Cobb is confirmed as Resident at Gwalior.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The statement of the position of the Gold Reserve Fund shows a net profit of half a million sterling on the coinage in the quarter ending last April, and eight and half million sterling is now invested in gold securities.

Mr. Ray, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, has two and half months' leave, Mr. Majumdar officiating.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction, at the expense of the Cutch Durbar, of the Anjar-Bhuj section of the Cutch State Railway of 25 miles.

ONE would think there was an international conspiracy to throw the limelight on the labouring man. The Kaiser, as first operator, says that workmen make the best singers. The Bishop of Bristol declares that the navvy hides under a rough exterior a character which is at once strong, manly, and noble. Lady Frances Balfour assists in the illumination by announcing that navvies are the true empire-builders. Strength and nobility, true manliness, and perfect vocalism, with a genius for extending the bounds of empire by building bridges good and sound ; with all these attributes, what stays the navvy from taking his true place as the arbiter of destiny ? Perhaps a truer appreciation of the values of things than his appreciators. Doubtless the labouring man has many virtues. He is healthier in mind as he is healthier in body than many, who call themselves his superiors. But that he deserves quite so extensive a halo as the Kaiser, the Bishop, and their assistants would clothe him withal, we are not prepared to allow. Nor perhaps would the gentleman himself receive the tribute without a scornful smile.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY.

THE annual report on Irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency shows the total receipts from the works in the Deccan and Gujarat to have amounted last year to Rs. 8,64,121 and the expenditure to Rs. 9,190,031; while in Sind the receipts totalled Rs. 37,19,484 and expenditure Rs. 21,90,125. The total major works in the Deccan and Gujarat show a deficiency of 5,547 acres in the area irrigated, whilst, in Sind there was an increase of 192,715. Minor works showed a diminished acreage irrigated, whilst in Sind there was an increased area by 84 616 acres. In Northern Division of the presidency it is shown that the area irrigated from the Hathmati Canal was 1,294 acres as compared with 287 acres in the previous year and 134 acres in the year before. The increase in the irrigated area was due to the supply of water again approaching the normal after a series of years of short supply. 2,985 acres were irrigated from the Khari Cut against 1,098 acres in the previous year. Special repairs to the masonry outlets of the Chandola Tank were completed. The monsoon was satisfactory and the rainfall was ample for the dry crops. The early rabi rainfall being also plentiful, the cultivators did not require water for any large area of rabi crops. The demand for all crops ordinarily dependent on rainfall was therefore abnormally low. A good result is reported notwithstanding a contraction of area caused by favourable rainfall, and is due to the extension of sugarcane cultivation in general and special extension of water-supply to immature crops beyond the 12 months allowed. The year's results are held to emphasize the conclusions of the Irrigation Commission that neither cultivators nor Government can expect to derive the utmost benefit possible from the canal, unless crops for which there is demand both in good seasons and bad are specially encouraged. An important step was taken in this direction by the orders passed by Government for introducing the block system on the Nira Canal. Preparations for introducing that system were begun in February 1904 and its object is to locate the irrigation in each village for a term of years in selected areas, so that instead of being scattered and shifting as at present, it may be concentrated in blocks and treated as more or less permanent. At the same time the system will enable canal water to be economically utilized and the benefits of irrigation equitably distributed over a larger number of villages than at present.

On the Shekphal tank cultivators are being encouraged to grow sugarcane by a special reduction of the water rate and, though the work has not been long in operation it is found to be satisfactory and full of promise for the future. Good progress is also being made on Mahadevi, Chankupur and other tanks and many difficulties which formerly stood in the way of other works have been removed. On the Mutha Canals we find that the work of providing automatic sluice gates for the waste weir of Lake Fife was approaching completion towards the end of the year. The expenditure of the year on the gates amounted to Rs. 2,76,190 and the total capital outlay on the Mutha Canals Rs. 2,78,817. The area irrigated was kharif 6,437 acres, rabi 337 acres, total 6,774 acres against 8,925 acres, the average of the three years ending 1902-1903. The fall in the area was solely due to a decrease in the irrigation of dry monsoon crops owing to seasonable rainfall. The year's revenue was affected by a reduction of rate from 8 to 6 annas per 1,000 gallons for the water-supply to the Military buildings in the Poona Cantonment. The area of sugarcane irrigated was 4,144 acres and the revenue derived Rs. 1,46,683, the figures under both heads being the highest attained during the last 8 years. A project for two additional storage reservoirs for these canals estimated to cost about Rs. 40,65,000 was submitted to Government during the year. Surveys of contour areas of the lake basin were made during the year with a view to determine the reduction in contents due to silt deposits since the lake was constructed 30 years ago. A project for improvements to the Poona Cantonment water-supply estimated at Rs.2,96,437 is still under consideration. In the Southern Division of the presidency a falling off of area was observable and is attributed to decreased demand for water in the monsoon owing to favourable rainfall. But, on the other hand, it appears that more was available for irrigation in the cold weather and the water rates are higher for rabi than for monsoon crops. The net result, therefore, on many works was an increase of assessment in spite of the decreased area. Reports on the Gokak Canal storage reservoir are satisfactory, and we find in connection with the extension survey that the new sheme will command just under 500,000 acres, nearly half of which is in Native States. With the exception of a third tank site at Ajra on the Harankashi, all the field work for this project is completed, and the designs and estimates will be very shortly submitted to Government. During the past year the Hadlag tank site has been investigated, and the whole canal with its branches has been re-surveyed on a higher and more favourable alignment. The total length is now eighty miles of main canal and a hundred miles of branches, exclusive of the distributary channels. The first stage of this project is to consist of one tank and forty miles of canal up to the Mudhol boundary, commanding 90,000 acres. The complete scheme will require three tanks, two of which are in Native States and the third will submerge an exceptionally large area of excellent cultivated land, besides many villages. The Nira Canal survey, however, is the largest scheme in the presidency proper. The area to be commanded by the proposed Right Bank Canal probably over 350 miles in length is a million acres. To supply water for it, four tank sites have been examined, the two new ones dealt within the past year, being directly above and below Lake Whiting. The latter will, if constructed, have a high dam at Vir on the site of the existing pick-up weir for the Left Bank Canal. Further detailed surveys were made for the first hundred miles of the Right Bank Canal, and the preliminary surveys for the extension reached the 250th mile on the boundary of the Bijapur District. It will be continued through the Indi and Sindgi talukas of Bijapur until it reaches the Nizam's boundary.

In Sind the working of the Desert Canal during the year under report, the first after the completion of its remodelling, was very satisfactory excepting as regards the supply to the tail of the canal. This has since been remedied by increasing the waterway of th two fall regulators. The canal was opened on the 5th June 1903 and was not closed for repairs till the 4th February 1904, and even then it has not ceased to flow. Very large areas were again cultivated on the Uch Rajwah in Khelat, most of which is virgin soil, but the large revenue from these lands can hardly be maintained at its present figure, as the Zamindars, taking advantage of the good supply, cultivate the whole of their holdings. The survey of the Begari Canal district was completed, the new mouth to the Wahur, an old river canal, commenced to remedy the silting to the mouth of the Pritchard Canal, was completed and has proved successful, though other alterations have been found necessary with the same object in view. The field work of the Trans-Frontier cadastral survey of lands in Khelat have been added to the list of works done by the Department. About 139,393 acres were surveyed, making a total of seven hundred square miles. It is also reported that in consequence of complaints from the zamindars of several talukas as to the deficiency of water-supply from the Kalri and Baghav canals, surveys were made to ascertain how they could be improved. Tree planting has been carried on with success. Satisfactory reports come from the Fulali, Nasrat and Husanali canals, while of the Hiral canal, it is pronounced, to have exceeded all expectations. The report of Indus River Commission shows that, though the river was fairly high, there was no great erosion necessitating the construction of large loops and there was but little difficulty in maintaining the existing canal mouths. The grants made during the [illegible] therefore, chiefly for the purpose of bringing existing Bunds to the full height and section required. The usual surveys of reaches of the river, where erosion is active, were made; the study of these surveys has, in several cases, led to the abandonment or postponement of loop bunds which had been proposed, and in this way Government recognise that they have been saved from very considerable expenditure.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

THE annual report on the working of the Inventions and Designs Act for the calendar year 1904 is published. During the year, 202 applications were filed by residents in the country, 67 being made by natives, and 350 applications from outside the country. Compared with the previous year, these figures show an increase of 20 applications by natives and 9 by other residents. The range of inventions, for which protection is sought, covers nearly all the arts and industries, but the leading place is easily taken by transport, to which 90 applications relate. Of these 30 deal more particularly with locomotives and vehicles for railways, 20 with signals and 20 with permanent way. Only two refer to water-transport, and the balance to road vehicles, harness and saddlery and cycles. The textile and electrical industries follow, nearly on a par with each other, with 52 and 51 applications. The applications of textile interest include two for inventions for harvesting cotton, 37 for baling and spinning and other operations on which the 13 weaving specifications depend for their supply of material. Of the electric contrivances, 3 are batteries, 9 dynamos and motors, 20 means of distributing and measuring the current, 14 are concerned with telegraphs and telephones, and 5 electric lamps are included. Other lamps and stoves using oil and gas are dealt with in 14 applications. The manufacture of tea accounts for 15 inventions. Ten cases have reference to the preparation of other beverages and an equal number to food, but to the latter may be added a dozen concerned in the treatment of grain and pulse, and 5 of interest to the sugar manufacture. In connection with a rather indefinite heading of miscellaneous building construction there are a score of applications, apart from 7 relating to lavatory arrangements and 3 to punkhas. The growing industries of mining and metallurgy respectively have 8 and 13 applications, metal working industries 8, and 18 furnaces of various descriptions form the subject for applications for privilege. The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 58,043 as compared with Rs. 49,527 in the previous year. This sum was as usual largely made up by fees collected for the continuance of privileges and the filing of specifications.

THE DECEPTIVENESS OF CRICKET AVERAGES.

A fair-minded correspondent contributes a very interesting article to a home contemporary on the deceptiveness of cricket averages as they are now calculated. Many of his remarks are instructive and will find an echo in the minds of all cricketers and cricket lovers who take a dispassionate view of the present system. He reflects that there is still a difference between cricket pitches. Runs come more easily at Worcester, for instance, or at Trent Bridge than at Bristol, Cheltenham and Gloucester. Is it fair, then, asks the correspondent, that Dennett, of Gloucestershire, should bowl in some dozen matches on these three desirable grounds, while the bowlers of other countries should bowl there only once? The home ground weighs too heavily in the balance, so he ranges bowlers and batsmen by their doings when away. Thereby he arrives at some curious re-arrangements which doubtless bring us little nearer to the perfect list by which every cricketer will be content to be judged. But we must point out that even here the ideal has not been attained—that is, a guide to the mechanical choice of All-England teams. It is of little moment that on this reckoning Dennett has the misfortune to get no Gloucestershire games at all. More fatal is the folly that makes wickets a unit of value and each run they cost a unit of price. There are cheap wickets. Then there are bowlers who have an aptitude to speed, the enemy's departing "tail." How compare them with Brearley, whose time in the first hour of the morning and his victims Fry or Jackson, or whoever goes in first? It is the same with batsmen. Besides, there is surely something in the view that you judge a man best from the use he makes of the ground that he knows, just as, for morals, you might judge him by the way he treats his family. It is to be feared that it will never be known exactly who has played best cricket in a season, and by how much. Under the present system of calculating averages you cannot really go beyond a single match.

THE UTILITY OF THE HYDROPHONE.

FROM time to time British torpedo schools have experimented with hydrophones, or submerged telephones, for detecting the approach of steamers through the sound waves set up by their screw propellers, and it has often been suggested that a vessel might be assisted to locate her position by hearing the sound of a submerged bell in a telephone apparatus. The difficulty has always been that a sensitive microphone to receive the sound at a great distance has not been invented. As regards an approaching torpedo-boat, she is within range for firing her torpedoes at one mile or 2,000 yards. The hydrophone could, of course, be submerged some distance away from the ships expecting attack, and would then be useful to give warning, and so have a certain limited naval use in the approaches to harbour. But when steaming, a vessel covers over four hundred yards a minute at twelve knots, or five hundred yards a minute at fifteen knots. The result is that a vessel, to make use of the hydrophone, must accurately stop her engines within about ten minutes' journey of the submerged signal bell, a matter of some difficulty and, in the meantime, with her engines stopped she is being carried about by currents. This is, if one supposes that the hydrophone is able to detect the bell at a two miles' radius. If this radius of action could be enlarged to ten miles, then it might not be such a risky business for a vessel to count on its assistance. Practical experiment may some day enable us to utilise some such invention in turbine steamers underway, in spite of the little vibrations of the ship's engines and the water rushing past the ship's side.

MR. R. M. DANE, Commissioner for the Northern India Salt Revenue, will proceed on furlough in August.

MR. SANDERS SLATERS goes to Europe on leave next Saturday. And Mr. Kemp, acts as Chief Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Sanders Slater's absence.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded on Saturday by the P. & O. Co's. Mail steamer Arcadia were Prince Nawaz Jung Shamsheer for Aden, and Commander W. Mitchell for London.

A TELEGRAM from Kathgodam says the storm of Thursday destroyed the telegraph line interrupting communication.

WE hear from Kabul that 20,000 additional recruits are to be enlisted with a view to strengthening the garrisons on the Russo-Afghan frontier.

A NUMBER of disciples of the late Hadda Mullah are reported to be preaching throughout Mohmand country. Their text is "Obedience to the Amir of Kabul as King of Islam."

A REPORT received from the Swat Valley states that Mian Gul, the Pretender to the Nawabship of Dir, has withdrawn to Khar. The tribal Jirgas are still trying to effect a settlement without further fighting.

THE scheme for linking up India and Ceylon by the extension of the South Indian Railway to Rameswaram and for a canal and harbour in that island, has been condemned by the Secretary of State. So far the railway only has been sanctioned.

SERIOUS damage was done to the crops in the Jellalabad and Nivgrahar districts of Eastern Afghanistan by hailstorms last month. The Governor of Jellalabad has proceeded on tour in order to ascertain the extent of the losses, with a view to the remission of revenue.

ACCORDING to Kabul reports one result of the Dane Treaty is a marked improvement in the official treatment accorded to the British Agent, Malik Khuda Baksh Khan, Tirwana. The old supervision exercised over his movements and those of his escort has also been abandoned and they had a given proper place in the list of Durbaris.

THE AMIR has recently been touring in the Kohistan to the north of the Kabul. He took with him, in his suite, his half-brother, Sardar Umar Jan, with a view to showing the people that the latter is no longer in disfavour. A frontier correspondent states that on the whole there is now complete accord between the sons of the late Amir, Abdur Rahman, though Sirdar Nasrullah Khan is said to be opposed to return to Afghanistan of refugees in India and elsewhere, who formerly belonged to the Shere Ali faction.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 27th May show 23,038 deaths, compared with 35,492 in the preceding week. The principal figures are: Punjab, 16,612 against 25,340, United Provinces, 2,941 against 5,132, Bengal, 894 against 1,069, Rajputana, 1,171 against 2,142, Bombay districts 441 against 585, Burma, 110 against 58, Kashmir, 133 against 200, Bombay City, 497 against 594, Calcutta, 146 against 172. All deaths reported from Burma occurred in Rangoon.

News has been received at Kabul from Mazar-i-Sharif that parties of Russian engineers are engaged in examining the Oxus to ascertain the best site for a railway bridge. A small flotilla is on the river and the crossings under survey are three: Kilif, Patar Kesar and Baisun Shefabad, where there are ferries. There was a wooden bridge across the Oxus at Kilif in the time of Nadir Shah, but it was not maintained by his successors. The Afghans are strongly opposed to the bridging of the river as they foresee the advantages which would be given to the Russians in the case of war. Nothing is said as to the progress of the branch-railway from Samarkand to the Oxus, but work upon it is unquestionably being continued.

AN engagement is announced between the Hon. Gerard Collins, second son of Lord Monkswell, and Miss Lily Grant Duff, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I.

CANADA AND ITS FUTURE.

IN "CANADA AS IT IS."

MR. FRASER has been distinguished by his impressionist work, especially in attempts to sum up Siberia and America. In the case of the latter especially he achieved a real success in suggesting an atmosphere and outlining the birth of a new race. Here he has attempted a similar summary for another and a very different land. The atmosphere is less violent; the story to tell less incredible and startling. The whole book, therefore, leaves a less vivid impression upon the mind. It is frankly the effort of the passing visitor, and has no claim to challenge such a book as Mr. Bradley's summary of Canadian life and problems. But it is written in vigorous style, with a power of picturesque description, and deals with a problem whose interest for an Englishman is quite unparalleled.

CANADIAN ILLUSIONS.

At the commencement Mr. Fraser is at pains to dispel some illusions. The first is concerning the climate, with the usual pity for the Englishman choking in drizzle and fog. "In my life," he says, "I have never known such rain, such clamminess, such a cold, shivering summer as prevailed when I visited the eastern provinces of the Dominion." Another is the accepted contempt of the Colonies for John Bull, who is "too slow to die and too short-sighted to see across the street." "Britons are slow enough in many respects," he holds, "but in many respects they are 'hustlers' compared with the Canadians."

The chief asset in the Canadian's character is glorious, enthusiasm and belief in himself and his country. Britons are predisposed to take a pessimistic view of things. The Canadian revels in optimism. He lives in a whirl of it. He is always comparing himself to John Bull to his own satisfaction and the detriment of John. He welcomes with open arms—and his hospitality is warm and unstinted—anybody from the old country. Yet he is unable to conceive how anyone can pass through the Dominion without being in constant ecstasy.

Mr. Fraser finds in Canada an absence of literary and cultures refinement, too often a bragging ignorance that irritates, and conceit largely ministered to by the fulsome adulation which the Canadian receives from statesmen in England, Canada has a glimmer of destiny. It is loyal to the Empire. It cares not a brass farthing for Britain as Great Britain, and its strongest sentiment is now the development of national ideas—the vision of itself as a nation growing to manhood.

Mr. Fraser's method of introduction is along the accepted ways of travel. He enters with the emigrants, passes from the East to the West, outlining the characteristics of the various provinces in his journey. He describes Montreal, which is "not an English town, Toronto the most ultra-British city on earth, and the districts of which these are the respective centres, Toronto with its architecture, as he says drily, with a touch of the Italian and a sweep of the Brixtonian Gothic."

"BUSINESS" POLITICS.

"Canada is with Chamberlain," is Mr. Fraser's conclusion, which he emphasises with cynical disregard of the emotional side of things.

"Bravo for Chamberlain!" shouts Mr. Canadian, "he proposes to tax foreign wheat, and so give a preference to Canadian wheat. We'll scoop the market and make millions of dollars. That's real patriotism for you. So, hurrah for Chamberlain!"

The "slow Britisher" agrees that that would be a fine thing for Canada, but asks: "And in return, will Canada allow our manufactured goods free competition with Canadian goods—all in brotherly love, eh?"

"Not on your life!" is the prompt answer, "we are not going to have our struggling manufacturers crushed by competition from goods made with cheap labour in the old country."

The Canadian manufacturer will make no trade preference which in his opinion would injure him commercially. The Canadian gets right down to the dollars. "When he comes to talk business patriotism and loyalty take second and third places."

Like so many visitors, Mr. Fraser is charmed with Quebec and the French districts, the one piece of civilization of a settled and secure character in the whole Continent. Here is a peace-loving people, which does not like war, and has a horror of armaments, and only asks to be let alone; a population also enormously increasing, owing to the high birth rate and the industry and strong family life of its people.

But the real centre of vital interest has shifted to the North-West, and it is the wheat funnel and the wheat lands, with their enormous development in less than a generation, in which Mr. Fraser finds most concentrated the romance of industry, and the new, growing life of Canada. Winnipeg is "a raw, uncouth, hobbledehoy, but it is a town of men."

Every man in Winnipeg believes in Winnipeg. He is proud of Winnipeg. He believes the Almighty, must have overlooked the neighbourhood or it would have been chosen as the Garden of Eden. He will quit business to sit down and talk to you by the hour about Winnipeg. You smile, but you love him for his municipal pride, you are proud of him that he comes of British stock. You see he is a man, all grit. Though there is a touch of grey in his hair, he has the buoyancy of youth. He is self-confident.

Yet Englishmen as a rule are not welcome in Winnipeg, either by employers or by their artisans "Employers dislike him because he brings his trade unionism with him and Englishmen are the leaders in all strike's." The workmen dislike him because their cry is Winnipeg for the Winnipeggers and to Gehenna with the Englishman.

THE ROMANCE OF THE WHEAT.

Meanwhile the Americans are flocking into the North-West and a stream of population flows from the un-English lands of Europe. There is an epic in the settlement of Western Canada, Mr. Fraser justly asserts. Half a dozen railway companies are throwing lines over the land, great tentacles searching for wheat. The wheat field is continuous for hundreds of miles. In about four months of summer the grain receives seventeen hourof sunshine a day, and the earth suddenly breaks forth into bud and blossom and seed.

The author, indeed, is not blind to the other side. The effect of the octopus of monopoly, the failures of which no one hears, the men who go under and die of hunger or are found in the lunatic asylums—this is the price which is paid for the making of a new land. He is exceedingly impressed with the resemblance of Canada to Siberia. 'They are sisterlands.'

There are the same boundless prairie, the same agricultural possibilities, the same long winter, gasp of spring, ardent summer, and then autumn, with the crisp bracing air and the forest foliage fired with gorgeous tints. A vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has journeyed on the Trans-Siberian line, said to me: "There are places in Canada where I could sit down and say, 'This is Siberia.'"

With a fine sense of action Mr. Fraser takes the reader crashing through the Rockies, in his ride on the cow catcher, down Kicking-Horse Pass, and so into that outpost of empire which is the fairest and, in some respects, the most English, of all Western lands. In Victoria "you have left behind the money-making atmosphere of the mainland and slipped into a fine, English society where people have topics of conversation other than dollers." Here is a love of private gardens and a true English fondness for flowers.

Mr. Fraser concludes, with a hasty examination of Canadian politics, education, the constitution, the future relationship with the United States. All these implicate large problems which cannot be adequately dealt with under the conditions of this book. Its value does not rest in these somewhat hasty and, in some respects, crude generalisations. But it presents an excellent picture of a land of enormous possibilities, seen through the eyes of one not too blinded by the romance of its beginnings to see the other side, which is too often hidden by exuberant, material prosperity, but nevertheless with firm faith in the capacities of its unchallenged future destiny.

AMERICA AND PEACE.

MOVED SOLELY BY HUMANITY.

INVASION OF THE BALTIC PORTS DISCUSSED.

ARRIVAL OF RUSSIAN SHIPS AT MANILA

TO BE INTERNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Count Cassini called on President Roosevelt yesterday when the President expressed his earnest hope as a friend of Russia that he should seek peace in response to the wish of the entire civilized world. The prolongation of the war would mean increased Japanese demands and he pointed out that Russia could hardly hope to win. He was, he said, moved solely by motives of humanity and he offered his services as mediator or intermediary in any way acceptable to Russia.

Count Cassini said he was without instructions. Personally he believed Russia would continue the war because the moment was not advantageous to discuss peace. She had not lost any of her own territory and there was nothing in the present situation necessitating her suing for peace, but he promised to communicate to the Tsar President Roosevelt's views and offer.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Washington stating that the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to communicate President Roosevelt's conception of Japan's position, namely, that the indirect proposition would be acceptable and the slightest opening in the direction of peace overtures would be utilised.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that President Roosevelt has communicated to Count Cassini the information received from the Japanese Minister relative to Japan's feelings regarding the situation.

It has been decided to erect an enormous lighthouse at Oyinoshima radiating for a distance of eighty miles as a convenience to navigation and a constant memorial of a glorious achievment.

The naval prisoners in Japanese hands now number nearly five thousand. Many have been picked up on the coasts.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The possibility of a Japanese bombardment and invasion of the Baltic ports is being popularly discussed in Russia.

In giving the Japanese losses yesterday, the Ashama should have been the Oshima gunboat.

A Tokio telegram says that the sinking of the Zemtchug is confirmed.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Russian Admiral Enquist with the Aurora, Oleg and Zemtchug, all damaged, have arrived at Manila with many wounded on board.

It is expected at Washington that they will all be interned.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Reuter (Manila) wires that the casualties on the Aurora are three officers wounded, twenty of the crew killed and 83 wounded. The Oleg had thirteen of her crew killed and eighteen wounded, and the Zemchug had 21 junior officers killed and one wounded, besides twelve of the crew killed and 30 wounded.

The warships are not damaged below the water line, but their funnels are riddled and many guns dismounted.

Reuter (Shanghai) wires to-day that the British steamer Kweilin is now towing in a Russian destroyer which she found helpless to the north of Shaweishan.

The following telegram received by Mr. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, on Saturday morning, from his Government :—

The ninth report from Admiral Togo received on the afternoon of the 1st instant, says : The Iwate and Yakumo report that there is no Russian ship between Torijima and Shanghai. Rear-Admiral Shimamura reports that his flagship the Iwate cannonaded the Zemchug vigorously at 3,000 metres on the afternoon of the 27th May, and undoubtedly sank her.

JAPAN'S GREAT VICTORIES.

A MARATHA CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 4.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Poona city was held this evening at the Sarvajanik Hall under the presidency of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak for the purpose of conveying congratulations of the meeting to the Japanese Government on the success of Japan throughout the war.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar in moving the proposition explained the object of the meeting and referred the triumphs of Japan as battling for honour and prestige of her country. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Save who also addressed in Mahrathi. Both the speeches were received with applause.

Mr. Ghande moved the second resolution, namely, that the message of congratulations be forwarded to the Japanese Government through their Consul at Bombay, and this was seconded by Mr. Tilak who dwelt at some length on the great victories gained by Japan against Russia.

Speeches were both instructive and laudatory and held up the triumphs of Japan. The meeting then dissolved.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AFGHAN TREATY.

Good and Sufficient.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Lords, to-night, the Marquis of Bath said Government was satisfied that the arrangement now made with Afghanistan was a good and sufficient one, and the Indian Government had accepted that decision.

The Mission to Kabul had showed the Afghan tribes that the policy of the Indian Government was unchanged. Government attached great importance to the Treaty and still greater importance to the friendly disposition of the Ameer during the negotiations.

Lord Lansdowne denied that the Mission was abortive. We had, he said, achieved the main object, namely, to induce the Ameer to renew the agreement which had been re-affirmed in a much more formal contract and it was fortunate our Envoy was able to bring back a renewal of agreements, the lapse of which would be a most serious misfortune.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN BERLIN.

State Entry.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Grand Duchess Cecilia, the bride-elect of the Crown Prince, made her State entry into Berlin this afternoon, riding in a golden coach and guarded by the Guild of Berlin butchers, preceded and followed by cavalry and infantry. The pageant was one of gorgeous medieval splendour and was favored by magnificent weather. Dense crowds filled the streets, the Princess being cheered and pelted with flowers all the way.

PERSIAN MISSION TO KING EDWARD.

Presents from the Shah.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Persian Minister is returning to London from Teheran with the temporary rank of Ambassador Extraordinary bearing presents to King Edward as a mark of the Shah's particular desire to foster friendly relations.

THE GALE AT NATAL.

Many Killed.

A great gale has severely damaged Natal and two hundred natives have been drowned by the overflowing of the reservoir near Durban.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Five hundred Indians and 50 Europeans have been killed in the hurricane at Natal.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GIBRALTAR.

Sir W. Nicholson Resigns.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The War Office announces that General Sir William Nicholson has been permitted for private reasons to resign the appointment of Governor of Gibraltar.

ELECTION NEWS.

Talbot (C) 4,174 votes, Allen (L) 3,763 votes.

In the election at Whitby, Mr. Buxton, the Libera candidate, polled 4,547 and Mr. Gervase Beckett, the Unionist candidate, 4,102 votes.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following is the result of the election at Chichester rendered necessary by the appointment of Lord Edmund Talbot to a junior lordship of the Treasury.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

British Agent at Fez.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Mr. Lowther, the British Agent, arrived at Fez on 31st ult., and was welcomed with imposing ceremony.

EARTHQUAKE IN ALBANIA.

An earthquake in Albania has devastated Skutari killing one hundred people and injuring 250.

THE VICEROY GOLFING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE 3.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon go into Camp tomorrow at Naldera, thirteen miles beyond Simla, where His Excellency will get some golf and then return to Simla.

SIMLA HORSE SHOW.

The annual Horse Show took place here to-day and attracted a large gathering in spite of a shower in the course of the afternoon. There were in all some two hundred entries. The jumping competition for horses was won by Miss G. Ravenshaw on Gazelle, Mrs. Napier Clavering's Pauline being second, and for ponies by Mr. Badger's Pride of the Morning, Captain Holden's Pathfinder being second.

CALCUTTA'S MAYOR.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. T. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, has been ordered home immediately by his medical advisers and is expected back at Calcutta by the end of the year.

THE VICEROY'S ETON DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The following Old Eton Boys are Lord Curzon's guests at the Eton dinner which His Excellency gives at the Viceregal Lodge here to-night.

The Hon'ble Mr. Eric Richards, member of Council, Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, Deputy Quarter-Master-General for Cantonments ; Major Clifton Brown, 12th Royal Lancers ; Mr. Jelf, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ; Mr. Talbot, officiating Assistant Commissioner of Simla ; Captain Darley, 4th Hussars ; Captain Bulkely, 1st Scots Guards ; Captain Milvain, 12th Royal Lancers ; Mr. Harington, partner, Bogwanpore Indigo concern, Monghyr ; Mr. Fremantle, attached to the 20th (Duke of Combridge's Own) Infantry ; Mr. R. Simpson, unattached list.

EARTHQUAKE CONTINUES.

Earth tremors continue to be felt at intervals at Simla, but are now very slight. Their occurrence does not coincide in time with that of similar tremors which are also going on at Dharmsala and Kangra. They must, therefore, be of local origin, due probably to settlements of strata subsidiary to the original movement.

A slight earthquake is reported to have occurred at Deesa about ten on the morning of the 28th ultimo, lasting one and half seconds, the direction being North-East to South-West. Temperatures throughout Upper India are now distinctly above normal almost everywhere, but in the North-East of the Peninsula and in Submontane Districts of Central Himalayas.

GENERAL OKU'S SYMPATHY FROM MANCHURIA.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy has received a letter from General Baron Oku, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Japanese army, now in Manchuria, expressing his sincere sympathy at the news of the Indian earthquake which had just reached him at the Front. It will be remembered that General Oku was the representative of Japan at the Delhi Durbar.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.	a.	
Amount already acknowledged	53,700	0	6
The Native Share and Stock Exchange	2,000	0	
Mrs. S. W. Edgerley............	100	0	
Felber Jucker and Company........	100	0	
J. Burn Murdoch	50	0	
Narsilal Purshotumdas........	10	0	
Some Japanese Sympathisers	500	0	
Oyama and family	22	0	
Asari and family	15	0	
Okubo and family	9	0	
Yamazki and family	15	0	
Fukuda and family............	14	0	
Yamagushi and family............	21	0	
Lhimamoto and family	14	0	
Idzumi and family............	17	0	
Nagaoka and family	17	0	
G. M. O. H.	5	0	
A Zoroastrain in sacred memory of his father............	25	0	
Javeri Harizam [illegible]	500	0	
Hajibhoy Lalljee and Company	100	0	
Total...	57,244	0	6

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Captain R. S. Paul, 12th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of South Waziristan Militia.

Lieutenants Turner and Owen, West Riding Regiment, are posted respectively to the Western Cammand and Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Colonel Woollcombe, A. A.-G. for Musketry, Army Headquaters, is appointed Officiating Inspector-General of Volunteers in addition to his own duties.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of a 2nd Military Railway Company. The organisation of the Company will be carried into effect as soon as funds are available.

It has been decided that the British soldiers serving in India, who enlisted before the 1st April 1902, and who have not yet elected to draw service pay. may be allowed to do so at any time, subject to the regulations in force as to the grant of such pay.§

A Committee is now sitting in Simla, under the direction of the Quarter-Master-General, to consider questions connected with the trooping in India. It consists of Colonel Allen, commandant of Deolali Depot, Major Cowper Q.-M. G's Department, Major Vincent D. A. A. G., Mhow Division, and Captain Stores, Bedfordshire Regiment, Railway Transport Officer, Jhansi.

We hear from Peshawar that a consignment of several hundred Martini rifles has reached Dhakka from Kabul, and that these are to be issued to the Afghan border police and Khasadars. If this is the result of the collision, some weeks ago, observed the Allahabad paper, between the "Khasadars and villagers within our border beyond Landi Kotal, it shows that the Afghan Government is determined to provide for future contingencies. The local Afghan levies are as a rule miserably armed, for the policy at Kabul has hitherto been not to allow breech-loaders to be issued to any but regular troops. If the frontier guards generally were rearmed, the traffic in rifles with the tribesmen would certainly increase. It is, therefore, to be hoped that only a small number of breech-loaders will be served out by the Sartap of Dhakka to the men who constitute a sort of militia under his orders.

ARRIVALS, JUNE 2.

Lieut Col C J Melliss, 109th Inft from furlo, from England.

Major H J W F Palliser, R F A., from leave from England.

Lieut A F Simpson, 94th N. Inft from duty from England.

Capt R de S Dudgeon, M A Dept off furlo from England.

Capt R H Lloyd, 84th Punjabis, on duty from Secunderabad.

Major V C Climo, Manchester Regt to join from England.

Lt.-Col W H Lowry, 88th C Inft on duty, from England.

Lieut F L S Brett, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from furlo from England.

Lieut P S Hore, 52nd Sikhs, on leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES, June 3.

Lieut-Col W H Loury, 88th C Inft, on duty, to Madras.

Lieut J H Norton, 6th D Guard, on leave to England.

Captain C P Gunter, R E, on leave to England.

Major V C Climo, Manchester Regt, to join, to Secunderabad.

Captain K H Lloyd, 84th Punjabis, on duty, to Karachi.

Lieut W B Roberts, 101st Grenadiers, on leave, to England.

Lieut C H Pets, 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Lieut-Col C J Melliss, 109th Inft, from furlough, to Ahmedabad.

Lieut A F Simpson, 94th R Inft, from leave, to Poona.

Lieut L G B Rodney, R I Rifles, on leave, to England.

Captain Leighton, I A Rifles, on leave to England.

Major P M Kirkwood, 97th D Infantry on leave, to England.

Lieut P S Hore, 52nd Sikhs, on leave, to England.

Lieut F L S Brett, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from leave, to Dharmsala.

Lieut-Col W. E Bunbury, 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.

RACE-HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

BY

E. W. F. CASTLEMAN.

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It is not our intention in this article to attempt to draw any comparison between the race-horse of the present day and his predecessors on the Turf. On the point of their relative merits opinions differ ; some maintaining that the modern thoroughbred is distinctly inferior ; others that he is infinitely superior to his fore-runners. It is not a question that can be settled with any precision. It may, perhaps, be that the modern racer excels in mere speed ; while it is highly probable that the thoroughbred of former days was a more compact, stouter and sounder animal ; more of a horse, and less of a racing machine, than he is now. This is speaking generally : probably there would be little difference between the best to-day and the best of a hundred years ago. Could for instance Eclipse, Plenipotentiary, and Blair Athol revisit the scenes of their former triumphs, and run together over the St. Leger course, he would be a clever man, who should "spot the winner ;" while one might well hesitate to surmise that Prince Charlie could gallop faster than Flying Childers, Eager than Glencoe, or Crucifix than Chopette. No horse can do more than beat the best of his day, and, when he can do this he is well entitled to his niche in the Temple of Fame ; wherein we may leave him without speculating whether he could, or could not, a question which can never be determined, have beaten the best of another generation.

THE FATHER OF THE TURF.

Although Horse-racing was in vogue at least as early as the reign of James I, and probably much earlier, the first great Turf celebrity of whom we have any distinct record flourished in the reign of his grandson Charles II. This was Mr. Tregonwell Frampton of Moreton in Dorset, who is styled the Father of the Turf. He appears to have been a thorough expert in all matters connected with Racing and kindred sports but of a somewhat dubious character. His portraits, of which there are two extant, indicate the possession of a full share of craft and cunning. It is related that having matched a favourite horse against the celebrated Yorkshire-bred Merlin he suggested to Heseltine, who was to ride that horse, that they should arrange a secret trial. The jockey agreed, but to his credit informed Merlin's owner, Sir William Strickland. Sir William, thinking he saw a fine opportunity of getting the better of Tregonwell, told Heseltine to have the trial, but to put up 7lbs. more than the weight agreed upon. But Tregonwell had conceived the same brilliant idea, and made his jockey also carry an extra half-stone. The trial took place with all due secrecy, with the result that Merlin won by a length : consequently each owner thought himself bound to win the actual race, when he would have 7lbs. the best of the weights. The North-country men backed their horse for all they were worth ; and so great was the confidence of the South in Tregonwell Frampton that when it was seen how he was piling the money on his own horse, they followed his example, with the result that when Merlin won, many were ruined. So much was lost over this match that a law was passed limiting the recovery of bets to the value of £10 ; which law was the fore-runner of the gaming Act, which prohibits the recovery of any wager by legal action. Tregonwell Frampton, who seems to have filled the office of Keeper of the Kings' Running-Horses to William III and two succeeding soverelgns died in 1728, at the age of 86, and was buried at Newmarket.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.

Another notable character of early Turf days was Denis O'Kelly, husband of the beautiful Charlotte Hayes, and owner of the ever-famous Eclipse—a soldier of fortune, who rose from sedan-chairman to be a Colonel of Militia. Eclipse was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, and purchased at auction at the Dukes' death by Wildman, a sheep salesman of Smithfield, for 75 gs., O'Kelly gave Wildman 650 gs for a half-share in Eclipse, and eventually 1,100 gs for the other half ; a very large sum for those days' but he had already won largely over the horse, whose great merit was well-known to both buyer and seller. This extraordinary animal simply ran away with every race for which he started. The phrase "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere" will be familiar to every one of our readers. It was the announcement of his owner, when he backed himself to place every horse in a certain race at Ascot, and it won him his bets, for the great horse, as usual, "distanced" all his opponents.

Eclipse from his portraits appears to have been an immensely powerful horse, long and low, more of the blood hunter in character perhaps than the modern race-horse. In colour a bright chestnut with a white blaze, and off hind leg white from the hock downwards ; his quarters being splotched with black markings exhibited in some of his descendants to the present day. In shape Eclipse was somewhat peculiar, being considerably higher at the croup than at the withers, a conformation which almost invariably betokens considerable speed. His actual height is uncertain ; some authorities representing him to have been over 16 hands (certainly a remakable height for a thorough bred of that period) others 15-2, which is more probable. In galloping he carried his head low and went very wide behind. In temper he was very high-couraged and required careful treatment. Evidently a horse of immense power, scope, and speed ; and altogether the most notable animal which has ever existed.

Herod was another remarkable horse, bred also by the Duke of Cumberland a few years earlier than Eclipse. He was a fine bay horse of splendid symmetry. Of less commanding reputation as a racer than Eclipse,he has been equally influential as a sire; his stock winning over £200,000 besides many hogsheads of claret, cups, whips, and other ornamental trophies. Space forbids mention of other illustrious sires, whose achievements were otherwise well worthy our notice.

THE FIRST DERBY WINNER.

The owner of the first horse to win the Epsom Derby was Sir Charles Bunbury, which now memorable feat, he accomplished with Diomed on the 4th of May 1780. Little could those who watched the new race from their hacks and carriages have imagined the vast crowds which in future years would throng the famous downs to see the annual contest for the "Blue Riband of the Turf." Diomed was no great wonder as a race-horse, for he was subsequently beaten by inferior animals, but he was a fair success at the stud. Exported to America he became something more than "useful," and through his most famous descendant, Lexington, figures in every Transatlantic pedigree of note. Before leaving the land of his birth Diomed happily begat Eleanor, a mare that achieved the distinction of winning both Derby and Oaks : a dual victory that has only once been repeated, by Blink Bonny in 1857. A quaint but pathetic story is told of Eleanor's stable lad. Taken suddenly ill just before the races he was clearly dying with some secret on his mind of which he evidently desired to be relieved. A clergyman attending him to hear his confession, the poor fellow with great difficulty, and as it were with his last breath, contrived to whisper in his ear—"Depend upon it, Eleanor is a hell of a mare !"

The 3rd, and 4th, Dukes of Grafton were great lights on the Turf in their day ; their reputation resting chiefly on the fact that they were the owners of "Waxy" and his two most famous sons, Whalebone and Whisker. Waxy was a lovely horse of the low lengthy style, and of superb quality; he could see only with one eye. Whisker was if anything still more beautiful. Whalebone on the other hand was a rather mean-looking horse, broad and strong, with a shortish neck, and is said to have resembled his paternal grand-dam Prunella. The names of these two brothers occur in nearly every pedigree of subsequent winners and no two have ever exercised so great an influence in the making of our Turf history.

Of all the many celebrities, who shone upon the Turf in the early part of the last century, Lord George Bentinck is perhaps the best known. His great idea was to reform the Turf, and of a truth it needed it. To him we owe the "advance flag." By this system of despatch a man stands in front of the actual starter with a flag, which he lowers only at the latter's signal. This system, superseded by the adoption of the starting "gate," will probably have to be reverted to unless the "gate" (of which we never wholly approved) proves more satisfactory than it has done sometimes of late. At any rate an advance flag might be useful to recall the jockeys when the gate fails to act.

A TURF REFORMER.

It was Lord George who discovered that Running Rein, who came in first in Orlando's Derby (1844) was a four-year-old, and it was through him that the stakes were awarded to the second horse.

An immense amount of money was expended by Lord George on his racing stud, and he spared neither time nor energy in his endeavour to make it a success. Crucifix was the best racer he ever owned ; of whom many would say that she was the best mare that ever trod the turf. She was never beaten, and is said to have won for her owner £600,000. With her he won the Oaks, and the Leger with Elis ; but the Derby he could never win. When at the zenith of his fame upon the Turf Lord George decided to relinquish Racing for Politics, and very summarily did he dispose of his stud. The story goes that at Goodwood in 1846, he offered the lot, "from Bay Middleton to little Kitchener" (his feather-weight jockey) to Mr. George Payne for £10,000. Payne's response was that he would give him £300 to have the offer left open for twenty-four hours. Next day at breakfast he handed over the £300, but declined the purchase, which Mr. Mostyn, who was present, immediately jumped at. And a fine bargain he had, for among the lot was Surplice, a son of the famous Crucifix, which horse won both Derby and Leger two years later. A "splendid groan" escaped poor Lord George's lips when he heard the news, for the Derby was the race he had so longed to win.

We cannot for lack of space mention a tithe of the many interesting characters, which figured on the Turf during the last century ; but must make some mention of the eccentric Earl of Glasgow, if only for his extraordinary habit of refusing to name his horses ; and shooting those which failed to acquit themselves creditably in their early trials.

General Peel (which he did name, after another celebrated Turfite) was the best horse he ever possessed ; and with this beautiful chestnut he won the two Thousand and Doncaster Cup ; and ran second for Derby and Leger to Blair Athol, whom he was unlucky to meet ; for General Peel was undoubtedly good enough to have won in an ordinary year, as were also at least three of those which finished behind him. This (1864) was probably, for the quality of the field, the greatest Derby on record : Thormanby's (1860) and Hermit's (1867) being also very good ones in this respect. It is curious to note how good horses seem to come like good wine as it were in vintage years.

The years 1848 to 1858 gave us a string of exceptionally good Derby winners ; it would be hard to mention six better class consecutive winners than Surplice, Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Daniel O'Rourke and West Australian; (we fear that Daniel, game and honest horse as he was, would be the commoner of the party) ; while again from 1863 to 1868 was another splendid sequence of winners in Macaroni, Blair Athol, Gladiateur, Lord Lyon, Hermit, and Blue Gown.

BLAIR ATHOL, GLADIATEUR AND HERMIT.

Which was the greater horse. Blair Athol or Gladiateur, who shall say ? It must be remembered that though the famous Bald-faced Chesnut was not a triple-crowned hero like the mighty Frenchman, he beat about the best field that ever started for a classic race, whereas his rival encountered perhaps the very worst. Nevertheless Gladiateur was a marvel. He really enjoyed a race, and seemed to win by mere excess of vital energy, for he was anything but sound, being frequently lame from navicular disease. At the Stud Blair Athol was a great success ; Gladiateur almost a complete failure, the sole offspring of his which gave promise of emulating the deeds of his sire unfortunately dying before he was three years old.

We may conclude this article with a mention of one of the most sensational horses of modern times, to wit the famous Hermit, winner of the Derby of 1867. This was another great year, for good as he was known to be, Hermit met foemen worthy of his steel in Vauban, Marksman, Julius, the Rake, and the Palmer ; to say nothing of the flying Achievement, who defeated him in the Leger.

During the previous (winter for those were the days of winter wagering) Hermit had been heavily backed ; but prior to the race he broke a blood-vessel, and went down to 100 to 1 in the betting, so dubious appeared even the chance of his starting. His party either could not, or would not, get out of their bets, and as all the world knows, the gallant horse recovered sufficiently to run for, and win, the most sensational Derby perhaps that ever was. The interest in the race was intensified by the fact that the Rake, who on the strength of his Middle Park victory over Achievement, was made favourite after Hermit was "knocked out" had met with a similar mishap. It was a bitterly cold day and snow fell during the race. as it had done once before when Bloomsbury won in 1839. This was all in Hermit's favour, and galloping the course at a terrific pace he defeated Marksman and Vauban, and landed for his party perhaps the largest sum ever won over a single race. The Rake was done with at Tottenham Corner, and thus Custance, who was deposed from Hermit to ride the Rake, had the mortification of losing by an unhappy accident, a winning mount. Custance's reminiscences of this horse are very interesting. He is of opinion that he was exceptionally fast, and by no means the faint-hearted animal he subsequently came to be considered but that after bursting the blood-vessel he was really afraid to fully exert himself ; and it is only for this reason that we may not class him as quite the equal of West Australian. The Flying Dutchman, Voltigeur, Blair Athol, or Ormonde. On that memorable day he would have made the best of them gallop.

Next Week :

"TRAINERS AND JOCKEYS," BY FREDERICK ADYE.

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AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

WE have been having what may be described as a Foreign Office fortnight. An interesting event has been expected for some time in the department and took place last Thursday, when the Kabul Treaty appeared. The little stranger is undoubtedly diminutive, but we may not argue, on that account, that it will not be a success in life. Small babies may grow into useful men and the briefer the treaty with a semi-civilized people the more likely it is to be observed.

We have not to remind ourselves that any agreement with Afghanistan is of great importance to India. Relations with the present Amir may never have been very seriously strained, but it was exceedingly desirable, in view of the distance of the last milestone of friendly relation, that a definite understanding should be arrived at with him. This has now been done and cordiality has been established, which will facilitate settlement, in the future, of those constantly recurring disputes which are inevitable upon a turbulent frontier. Many troublesome questions may be left outstanding by an agreement which merely continues the arrangement made half a generation ago with the then Amir, but this agreement has worked so well that there is a good deal to be said for preserving it unaltered.

The present Amir has never been outside his own country. He has not passed through the school of adversity, which disciplined his father, and the old maliks and sirdars, who have been his associates are not likely to have given him any very sound impressions of the perspective of the political situation.

The ordinary Englishman may see in Afghanistan little more than a buffer State, artificially propped up against Russian aggression, and may ask why fifty questions at issue have been left out of the treaty. The position, as viewed from Kabul, is entirely different. The Afghan takes himself far more seriously. The Amir has already enjoyed three years of almost undisturbed absolutism, without the support of either treaty or subsidy. He would naturally regard with jealousy anything that could be construed by his people as an admission of subordination to anybody. His confirmation of adherence to a fealty, sworn to by a predecessor under circumstances of less apparent independence, is already a great deal for him to append. Great Britain has aimed, for many years past, at making Afghanistan strong and self reliant. The success of such policy does not tend to tractability in negotiations. This must be especially the case at a time like the present when the spectacle is being presented to the world of the overthrow of a European power by an Asiatic one. The Afghan has hitherto looked upon Russia with some measure of respect. His compact with the Government of India has always related to trouble from Central Asia. He is not in a position to realise that events in Manchuria may have left such trouble still quite possible or to weigh the differences between his own strength and that of Japan. A sense of proportion is the last item he is likely to add to his equipment.

The question of the importation into Afghanistan of modern arms, through India, paid for out of the British subsidy, will not be settled satisfactorily until the British Government has declared publicly the extent to which it proposes to allow such traffic to continue. The problem of the relations between Kabul and Tirah will also have to be solved separately.

Afghanistan is not the only province of the Foreign Department, which has been attracting attention here this week. The little kingdom of Dir, on the British road to Chitral, has also sprung into prominence owing to the fighting, which is going on there between the two sons of the late Nawab.

The revolt of Mian Gul Jan, the younger son, against his brother Badshah Khan, the present chief, would be of little importance, if it were not for the desirability of protecting communication with Chitral. To this end the British moveable column, which is ordinarily stationed between Nowshera and Hoti Mardan, has been pushed forward to the little fort of Chakdarra, which commands the bridge over the Swat river, to the south of the country where hostilities are in progress. This move will show the tribesmen that there is force at hand to prevent excesses, but actual interference is not very likely to be necessary as the campaigns of 1895 and 1897 taught the inhabitants of the entire region concerned a lesson that is not yet forgotten upon the subject of the undesirability of fighting with the Government of India. An interesting feature of the quarrel is the cleavage it indicates between Jandol, which up to 1895 was independent under Umra Khan, and Dir, which was allowed to absorb Jandol when Umra Khan misbehaved himself by attacking Chitral. Jandol appears to be now in arms in support of Mian Gul Jan, while Badshah Khan has only Dir behind him and does not seem very likely to be able to regain Jandol.

Far away to the west another border matter has just reached its culmination. I refer to Seistan in Eastern Persia, whence a British Mission, under Colonel MacMahon, is now marching back to India after two arduous years engaged in settling the water rights of the Helmond river. The territory concerned is important, since it lies upon the direct route between Central Asia and Bunder Abbas, the latter being the goal of Russian ambition in the Persian Gulf. It is a fertile region in the midst of a desert and would form the base of any force, which threatened Bunder Abbas from the north. Its settlement by British officers is a guarantee that its integrity will be preserved. The mission had many hardships and some sickness and deaths, in the icy winters and burning summers of Seistan. It is returning to Quetta across the Baluchistan desert, one of the hottest places in the world at this season of the year.

The Commercial Mission to Persia, which has also completed its travels must be noticed in this connection. The enterprise it represents is more individual than public, but the imperial significance of the undertaking is considerable, since it is by trade that British interests in Persia have grown up and by trade that they must be maintained. The principal centres in the south and east of the country have been visited and possibilities explored which would otherwise have lain dormant. The representation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has been a feature, which may well be repeated. The British Political officer in the past has too often had only theoretical acquaintance with the commercial interests which are one of his most important duties to support. In the case of the Persian Mission, political and commercial men have gone hand in hand. The results will certainly be of the greater practical value in consequence.

LET US BE CALM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Friday morning I and other prominent citizens were startled to read in the pages of your morning contemporary an announcement that a terrible plot had been laid by the Sirkar, disguised as the New Railway Board and secretly aided by witchcraft and other horrid things, to ruin our beautiful city.

Many of us turned grey when we saw it. This Russification of the administration, this deliberate disregard for the bitter cry of the citizens of this metropolis for the last thirty years was, indeed, terrible to think of.

Even I read the announcement twice. But, sir before all things, let us be calm. I hope, Sir, you are calm.

Let us consider exactly what it is with which we are threatened.

We are told that the whole city has been crying out for the removal of that part of the B. B. and C. I Railway which lies between Grant Road and Colaba. This is not strictly true in that I myself have more than once expressed myself well satisfied with the present arrangement.

"The Chamber of Commerce, to do it justice, voted for the excision of the railway." I have no desire to do the Chamber or their collective intelligence an injustice, but the Millowners' Association have also voted on the question and declared that, apart from its aesthetic beauties, this section of the railway is an absolute necessity.

Let us pause for a moment and consider the beauties of this Railway.

When I stand alone on the summit of Malabar Hill and gaze on the glittering expanse of Back Bay, mark the orderly regular lines of the railway, the artistic arrangement of its arboreal surroundings, the feathery fronds of the palms swaying like angel wings in the breeze, the stations disguised as Swiss chalets, the graceful orderly motions of the trains—ah! what is there so beautiful as movement, rythmic movement? Surely, nothing except, perhaps, the billowy clouds of steam white and soft as carded wool issuing from the engine's funnel and rising slowly, outlined against the glittering spires of the University and High Court buildings till they float upwards like sacrificial incense to the blue vault of heaven—I am lost in ecstacy. Pardon such a long sentence.

Or again let us look at the picture once more :—

"When the pale moonbeam on tower and stream
Sheds a flood of silver sheen,"

Where would now be the pride of Bombay—the Queen's necklace—if it were not for the railway,

Every one knows the Municipality never light any lamps on moonlight nights and that gracious chain of glittering pearls would be broken in pieces but for the railway light; whence indeed come those gems of ruby and emerald with which the necklace is decorated at respectful distances.

Let us then thank Heaven this railway, the pride of our city, is to be spared to us in spite of the Philistines.

What else has the kindly care of the Sirkar provided for us? Bridges! Nothing less than Bridges,

Your contemporary and others have for years past been sighing sorrowfully over the manylevel crossings in Bombay and now at last their prayer is heard and we are to have real bridges.

I confess I was well satisfied with the former arrangement. I viewed the delay caused to gharry-walas and other carriage folk outside the gates of level crossings as serving a very meritorious purpose in that it not merely chastened their fiery spirit but gave them opportunities of studying the beauties aforesaid and for the acquisition of humour. And after all what do we live for but humour?

Still, since we are to have bridges, count me among the first to recognise their advantages.

There is no form of architecture which gives greater possibilities to the true artist than bridge-building. Vide Ruskin somewhere.—I disremember the particular work—and as I am myself prepared to demonstrate if the Railway Board will accept my tender.

It is hard to believe that anything can make Back Bay more beautiful than it is already, yet I really believe the bridges will do it, and whoever first conceived such a brilliant idea deserves a C.I.E for the thought alone.

Ah! there was a man indeed!

Now, therefore, let the Chamber of Commerce, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, the Millowners Association, the Cotton Trade Association, the Trades Association, the Motor Union, the Parsi Cycling Club, the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Anthropological Society make themselves heard with liquid anthems, long drawn out, in gratitude to the Railway Board who have spoken so comfortably to Bombay.

VIGOROUS DAUNT.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

Judging from the large gathering of spectators who lined the ropes on the Cooperage Saturday evening, the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y.M. C. A. must have, no doubt, been looked forward to with high anticipations. The contest was, indeed, a very fast and good one, play on both sides being well balanced. One noticeable feature of Saturday's game was a scarcity of "fouls" and nothing throughout the game occurred to mar the interest in it. For the Gymkhana, Ward and Phillips in the back line, Bussey in the half back line, and Dodds and Griffiths in the forward played in their usual brilliant form, the last two named accounting for the two goals for their side. For the Y. M. C. A., Warman and Tweedle were exceedingly "nippy" and on one occasion the latter player sent in a well judged long shot which found the net.

Play commenced punctual to time. The Gymkhana defending the Bandstand end were the foremost to attack, but were repulsed before getting too dangerous and the ball eventually ran into touch. The Gymkhana left wing repeated the attack along the boundary but near goal the ball again went out. From the "kick in" the Y. M. C. A. pressed, but the sphere was eventually driven back to midfield where play was confined to fully 5 minutes. Hildreth, the Y. M. C. A. custodian was soon after called upon to save which he did very nippily. Give and take play marked the next 10 minutes, when Tweedle from the outside left relieved and working the ball down sent in a long shot and scored the first goal of the evening for the Y. M. C. A. Nothing of note occurred till the half time whistle sounded. The resumption again found the Gymkhana opening with the better of hostilities, but this was limited to a few minutes. The ball went up and down the field till nearly the close of time when Dodds, a Gymkhana forward, got possession and managed to equalize matters. The game, however, was not to end in a draw, for just a minute before the close of time Griffiths, the Gymkhana centre forward, added a second goal to the credit of the Gymkhana. The match thus ended in a win for the Gymkhana by two goals to one goal.

The game to-morrow will be between the Rovers and the Parel Gymkhana.

THE GOVERNOR AT BHOR.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's visit to Bhor and Purandhar en route to Ganeshkhind :—

June 12th, Monday—Leave Mahableshwar, at 7-30 a.m., arrive Wai (B), at 10 a.m., leave Wai, at 10-30 a.m., arrive Shirwal (L), at 2 p.m., leave Shirwal, at 3 p.m., arrive Bhor at 4-30 p.m.

June 13th, Tuesday—Leave Bhor at 7-30 a.m., arrive Bhatghar, at 8 a.m., leave Bhatghar, at 8-30 a.m., arrive Bhor (B), at 9 a.m., leave Bhor, at 10-30 a.m., arrive Punandhar (L), at 2-30 p.m., leave Purandhar, at 3-30 p.m., and arrive Ganeshkhind, at 8-30 p.m.

His Excellency will be accompanied by Sir J. H. DuBoulay I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Captain the Hon'ble C. Foljambe, A.D.C.

ANGLO-INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

Cricket lovers in this country will follow with more than usual interest the home cricket season this year by reason of the number of well-known Anglo-Indian players who will don flannels for the first-class counties. Chief among these are Captain J. G. Greig who will assist Hampshire in all matches from June; Lieutenant K. O. Goldie who will be a regular member of the Sussex eleven throughout the season; Lieutenant G. H. S. Fowke who will be given a trial by the Leicestershire executive, and Mr. J. H. Curtis who is hardly likely to be overlooked by the Gloucestershire executive. Mr. Goldie has already played two matches for Sussex scoring 19 in each innings against the M. C. C. and Ground at 35 and against Notts. Besides the above players there are several others at home on leave who should be heard of in connection with first-class cricket this season, notably Captain Cyril Wigram, Captain E. L. Challoner and Mr. F. M. Luce. Captain Wigram has frequently played for the M. C. C. when at home on leave, while Captain Challoner and Mr. Luce each made a few appearances for Kent and Gloucestershire respectively a few years ago.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

THE PROTECTIONIST SPIRIT OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Mr. Chamberlain dwelt at some length on the subject of labour and tariff reform in his speech to the organised labour branch of the Tariff Reform League, the other day. He claimed that the objects which he aimed to attain were really the same as those for which working men were striving ever since trade unions were formed. He said :—

Well the issues now are very simple indeed. Think what they are. In the first place there is the great principle that you should treat your friends better than your enemies or your competitors. Do not we owe something to our great Colonies? They consider, and rightly consider, their own interests first, but their preference is always for us, and always has been and when they found us in trouble the other day, when every other nation on the face of the earth was more or less hostile to us, and we had no single sympathiser on the Continent of Europe there was not a single colony which was not warmly with us offering to us every help that they in their position were able to give us (cheers). I flatter myself, unless I am entirely mistaken, I know the working man and something of his general views, I say the working man will never forget the relations established at a time of stress, and they would prefer—they will not ruin themselves by such a sentiment—but if it could be shown that they were not losing seriously in the process, they would prefer to do good to people who help them in their time of necessity more than to any other people whatsoever (cheers).

What is the second problem which commends itself to the working man everywhere? It is fair play (cheers). Even to their own disadvantage, if you can persuade them that something they want very much indeed would nevertheless be injurious and unjust to some other class in the community, you would find very few working men who would not give up their own interests in the matter (cheers). The same thing surely applies to nations.

The question of more employment is now becoming the most important question of our time. It never was so important before. It underlies everything; it underlies the position of the working man as a class, and it underlies all trade unionism—and that is one reason why I was so glad to come here to see for myself how the proposals and principles, I have laid down to you in a practical light; how they affect your trade union principles,

HOW TRADES UNIONS ARE AFFECTED.

To me it seems that all these influences which affect the ordinary working man ought certainly to affect and to weigh with the trade unionist. And, if with the trade unionists at large, still more with their leaders, who, if they do their duty, ought to help those who appoint them to the chief places in their organisations. What does the trade unionist want? What is his special reason for existence? Why do you organise and combine? but in order to secure fair conditions and fair labour—to secure full employment and to maintain the standard of life common among your class, or to maintain and raise it (cheers).

Well, my proposals have exactly the same object. If you, after considering them, think they will not have that effect, do not vote for them, but my intention and belief is that acting on a larger scale, and perhaps broader principles, the objects I expect to attain are the same as those for which you have been striving ever since trade unionism was formed (cheers). But if this is true, there is something which follows. The objects, of trade unionism, as my objects, are altogether inconsistent with what our opponents call Free Trade, and what I call Cobdenism and free imports. You cannot make them consistent. It is ridiculous for the leaders of trade unions to get up in the House of Commons and profess to be Free-traders when their whole system, the whole object of the legislation they support and the regulations they make at home are altogether inconsistent with Free Trade (hear, hear). How can anyone go on in the illogical way in which your leaders have been doing? You must take a line. Be Free-traders if you like, but you cannot be Free-traders in goods and not Free-traders in labour, (cheers).

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

I go a little further. Your objects, to summarise them, are [illegible] and a better standard of living. How do you get it? [illegible] nation. One workman standing against one rich employer is entirely at his mercy; 1,000 workmen bound together may hold their own on equal terms even with the richest employer. You combine that you may bargain on equal terms, and have fair play in the result, and you say rightly and wisely that money is not everything that conditions of life are also of the utmost importance and that if the working men of the country are to maintain their position and are to be, as they are, respected, intelligent, and influential, they had better even have rather lower wages than in any way reduce the standard which they are endeavouring to maintain. Well, you secure that by your own efforts, by strikes and combinations. You have also called in legislation to your aid, and the legislation supported on your behalf has the same object. There is the fair-wages resolution which requires that goods made for the Government or municipal bodies shall be produced under conditions which are the ordinary conditions of trade. You have prohibited the importation of prison-made goods; you have legislated against sweating, and you are going to legislate against aliens (cheers).

Now, you have a second object, which is purely humane object, and has nothing to do with wages—viz., that proper precautions should be taken to protect you in your labours against avoidable dangers. For that you have the Factory Act, the Mines Act, the Truck Act—which protects you against injustice, if not against danger—and lastly the Compensation of Workmen Act and the Explosion in Mines Act is not one of these measures which I have not been prominent in supporting (cheers), and I think, without arrogance I may claim that the Compensation to Workmen Act and the Explosion in Mines Act would probably not have been passed but for my support and instigation (cheers). But, remember, all this gives increased cost to the consumer ultimately. In the first place, they increase it to the manufacturer; but, if the manufacturer is making an enormous profit, he has got a monopoly, and he can afford to pay these things out of his own pocket. But you know that in the state of the industry of this country that is not general position. Most men who employ their money in trade get only on the whole—on the average, a very moderate return on it. This expense comes out of their own pocket, and if it remains with them, they will have to give up their business. How does a Trade Unionist gain by compensation for accident if he has no work? He will have no accidents, it is true; but neither will he have any food. Your object is secured until you proceed one step further. You must enable the manufacturer to get back at all events part of this charge in the price which he obtains for his goods.

How can you do that now? The moment he puts on an extra price he is met by foreign competition—by unfair foreign competition (cheers). That is a point which I am afraid many people are quite unable to understand. In our modern business it is not sufficiently observed that everything depends upon the quantity of goods you produce. If a man produces 1,000 articles he can sell these articles much cheaper, and sill make a bigger profit for himself, than if he only produced 50 articles. But the Englishman is at a disadvantage in that respect. The Englishman can never hope to do more in his own market and certain Free Trade markets outside, such as the Colonies. He has India, which buys practically all its goods from foreign manufacturers and he has his own country. Yes, but in what sense has he got India and the colonies? They are in competition with these foreign countries, who have come in on exactly the same terms as the home manufacturer. The result is that we have part of a market of 40 millions of people at home, and they have the whole of the home market protected by tariffs and all the others on free and equal terms.

You are told that these proposal of mine will bring you to starvation. No one has ever been able to show you how a farthing a loaf extra, while there was perhaps, 4d. or 6d. off tea, and 3d. off sugar and something off tobacco—no one has been able to show you how that extra farthing with these deductions, can possibly strave the people of this country. But we have got a better argument than that. If it would starve us to adopt a moderate duty, the nation which has adopted a high duty must have been starved long ago (cheers.) Every German would be as dead as a nail (laughter). He could not have stood it for the number of years over which he has been said to have been paying more for his bread—paying all the duties which have been put on his bread and his mutton and on everything. But I do not say that he has always paid more because the competition has been so great at times that the price has not risen in proportion to the taxes. Is he starving? You are told that the German and the American—no, I do not think they can go as far as that. I think there is a point at which even these misrepresentations stop—but it has been said that Germany and France and the other uncivilised countries, according to our opponents, are starving. They are worse off than you, and are living in the poorest possible conditions. I do not believe a word of it. I have been in all these countries, and, though in some cases, the wages are less than yours, when you take all the conditions into account there are many workmen who would be very glad to change places with some of their German competitors (hear, hear).

There is something more important than that. Dissatisfied with the conditions under which they live, what do a large number of the people of this country do? The intelligent ones, the best of them, go to other countries. What has happened in the course of the last few years? Emigration from this country continues to increase enormously. Immigration from Germany has decreased in the last few years. Emigration from Germany is something like six per ten thousand of the inhabitants per annum. It is 34 3/4 in this country, nearly six times greater. And yet some people say "pity the poor German who lives exclusively on cats' meat (laughter). Think how much better you are with your free competition." Restriction on unfair competition in labour is right, but it is useless without a restriction in the products of labour.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

One more instance—municipal contracts. I do not know whether your attention has been called to these or to the state of things which working men are enduring in connection with them. Almost all our corporations put in their contracts fair wage clauses, that goods, if made in this country, should be made under conditions identical, or nearly identical, with conditions established by trade unions in their respective trades. What is the result? The result is the goods are not made here. It is not only that there are less wages, but it is that there is less work. The goods are made by the foreigner. The London County Council and other County Councils, including my own at Birmingham, are all sending their contracts abroad because they get lower tenders. And why do they get lower tenders? Because the foreigner is not subject to the same conditions. Therefore, I say again, that if you want to get any good out of your legislation in this case you must supplement it. Not only must there be a clause to prevent the wages being reduced by the contractor below a fair scale, but you must also legislate that nothing is to be bought from the foreigner, otherwise the whole result of your arrangement is to improve the conditions of cheap foreign labour.

A STRIKING FACT.

It is a fact—I have heard it myself—that half a dozen foreign manufacturers have already taken options for lands in this country in case they propose to build factories if my policy is carried (cheers). I was down at Manchester the other day, where there is a great estate under a trust or corporation, and the manager told me that he had about a dozen offers of that kind, and I have heard the same thing in different parts of the country. I have been told the same thing by foreigners themselves and by Englishmen who at this moment are waiting to decide where they shall put their factories. They say: If your policy is adopted, of course, we shall prefer England, which will give more work to English workmen.

That is the first way in which I propose to get more work for you. The second way is by encouraging trade, which is the best policy. The best trade is our friends' trade; that is, I believe, doubly blessed. It blesses us and it blesses them, and wherever we bless them we bless our consumers. We are increasing their numbers, we are turning emigration to their shores, and increasing their demands, and the trade that will come to us.

One of my objects is to bring the Empire closer together. I want to see the great traditions of this country carried forward, the civilisation of Britain—the civilisation for centuries to come of the greater part of the world's surface—I want that the whole people should be as one, and that we may confidently meet every kind of competition. But if we are to do this it cannot be entirely on our own lines. You must think of the kinsmen you want to bring in. There is not one among them who does not believe that the way to unite the Empire is to have something more nearly approaching a common tariff than we have when we stand alone. Are we, because of our prejudices which ought to have been outlived long ago because of our experience—are we to make these prejudices our guide, and when our Colonies come to us, and say "Treat us a little better than other and we will treat you in the same way," and in that way create a bond of interest as well as a bond of sentiment, and so gradually step by step, proceed to a higher union—are we going to meet them with a blank negative, and say "No we are so much wiser and better than you that it is an impertinence on your part to come with such suggestions. We will go to a conference with you, and shall be happy to talk to you, but we shall refuse to listen to your proposals." I do not believe that is the will of the working classes of this country. I am sure it is not the interest of the country, and my last word to you is: Help me to make the country one (loud and continued cheering).

ORIENTAL WEDDING.

BRIDE WHO SOLD MATCHES IN THE STRAND.

The "Daily Mail" of May 15, says :—One of the most popular weddings of the season was solemnised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Archibald Mackirdy, the U. S. Consul at Muskat (Persia) was married to Miss Olive Christian Malvery. The bride's friends were so numerous that hundreds were unable to get even as far as the porch.

The Bishop of London, assisted by Canon Hensley-Henson, performed the ceremony, while the Bishop of Bombay gave the bride away, and Captain Nelson Ward, R. N., supported the bridegroom as "best man."

The bride had only arisen from a bed of sickness the day before, so it is scarcely to be wondered at that the strain and nervous tension of the occasion brought about a momentary collapse just after the ceremony was performed.

Miss Malvery is a native of India and for the past five years has been living in London and studying the habits of the submerged tenth. As a wanderer she has tramped the streets, spent her nights on the the embankment and in Trafalgar Square, sold matches in the Strand, and shelled peas in Covent Garden—and it was the friends she had made in these multitudinous adventures that flocked in their hundreds to a real West End wedding.

The bridal gown was oriental in its splendour the soft white satin, trimmed with silver, being entirely veiled with dewbespangled gauze. The bouquet was accidentally simple—seven roses tied with silver gauze, the gift of seven Hoxton flower-girls whom the bride had befriended.

There was only one bridesmaid, but she was supported by twelve little Hoxton flower-sellers, dressed in simple muslin frocks and sun bonnets.

After the ceremony, some 1,500 of the guests wended their way to Caxton Hall, where two huge wedding cakes (one made by the bridegroom's mother, were cut and distributed. Mme. Sobrino, Mr. Ben Davies and Mr. Ffrangeon Davies very kindly contributed some charming music, and later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Mackirdy left for Hoxton, where a reception of flower-sellers, factory hands and matchbox makers was to be held.

TSETSE FLY AND EMPIRE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LATEST DISCOVERY.

If the discovery of the microbe of the tsetse fly renders possible any means of making cattle and horses immune from the fly, a very sensible impetus will have been given to civilisation in sub-tropical Africa.

The tsetse fly, known to scientists as the glossina morsitans, of the sub-family Muscinae, is no bigger than a house-fly, though rather more finely made. It is the colour of a honey bee with yellow stripes on the abdomen, and it carries a short proboscis, with which its deadly sting is inflicted. Though it is harmless to man, and even to the larger kinds of game that frequent the Northern Transvaal and Rhodesia, it is fatal to horses, cattle, and dogs, and this so uniformly that tribes in its neighbourhood are unable to keep cattle. As a rule, it is found in the neighbourhood of water, and the most sharply defined fly-belts are those which occur on the Limpope and Zambesi Rivers.

Of late the British South Africa Company, which is greatly concerned with all schemes for eliminating the fly, made the experiment of introducing camels into Rhodesia from India. It was found that these animals, while answering all expectations in respect of capacity to resist the climate and other local conditions, none the less succumbed readily to the fly, and that it is necessary to confine them to the south of the territory, where the pest does not penetrate. On behalf of the company, many experiments have been made from time to time with a view to finding a remedy for the bite, but without avail. The Department of Agriculture at Salisbury has tried inoculation of various kinds with admirable persistence but it has remained for the Pasteur Institute to discover the root of the evil, and thus plainly to indicate the methods by which that evil may be counteracted,

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Size 6½ by 3 feet.

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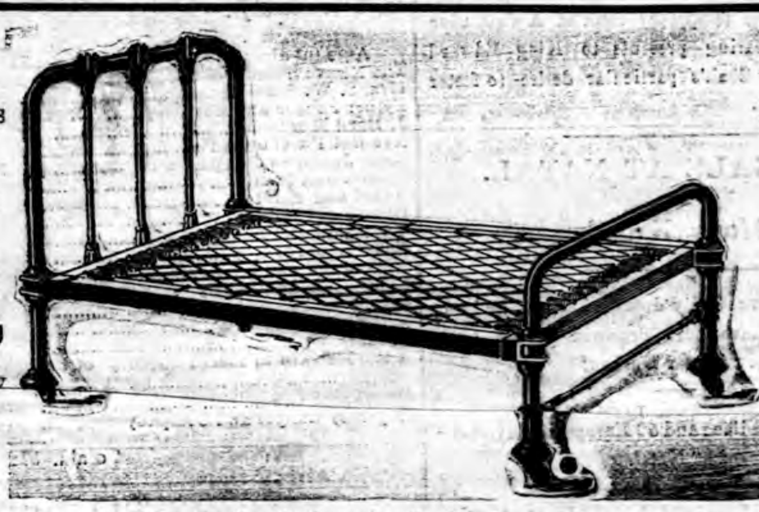

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SPRING-HEELED JACK.

A REMINISCENT CRITICISM.

As one grows older he loses his instinct for many things. The football gives place to the armchair and the Saturday evening print. Dinner ceases to be an incident, and if it is not an accident, becomes an event. The fond dreams of youth and the golden girl merge into a struggle to do justice to the growing needs of the eldest daughter. The lively dreams of ambitious youth curb into the more sober outlook of the village black-smith, and a little of something attempted with a flavour of something done more than justifies the night's repose. The taste for romance becomes lost in a staid appreciation of vital fact. Looking back I see many things I have lost, and the tastes of different years stand out like milestones in a dusty journey by the way. Alas, alas, as the old pugs did say, Youth must be served.

The other day, in an odd moment of leisure, I happened in on my Chelsea newsagent and began picking over his counter for the sober evening journals that have a pepsin-like action on the senses, after dinner. And then, amongst other things, I picked up a copy of a boy's story book. It was like the scent of the hayfields to a tired City man; like the cry of a new baby to an old granny; like the clear call of anything with a moving charm that happened in the long ago. The very title on the cover leapt to my sympathetic eye. "Springheeled Jack—a mystery of the mysteries set in a cover which looked as if a comet had collided with a lithographic plant, burned itself in my mind. Fearsomely drawn and coloured, Spring-Heeled Jack, with a really devilish leer was leaping on a tombstone—a nicely solemn tombstone. Two affrighted figures, in the last gasp of terrified guilt, stood back, caught burying an obviously murdered man at dead of night. Underneath this startling picture was the extract illustrated:—" On the tombstone, with upraised arms and rage in every feature towered the terrific form of Spring-Heeled Jack, Freezer and Links"—delightful names for villainous henchmen—"stood transfixed; their gastly burden slipped slowly to the grass"—I can see it slipping—" but they remained gaping terror struck, Vengeance had fallen." Aha! I paid my penny took my choice and Spring-Heeled Jack accompanied my evening paper to the astonishment of my news vendor, in whose attitude now there is always an admixture of contempt.

Yet it was worth a penny. It took me out of myself and the monotony of city duty. From the days dreary work of manhood I was back in the gay hours of boyhood. I saw myself at twelve and thought twelve year thoughts. There was myself in the flannel bedshirt in the little bed in the boy's room, kissed goodnight and left to slumbering darkness by a trustful mother, burning an illicit light over an unlawful book. The penalty was not death for these unlawful books, but dishonour and disgrace. But how the pennies did go ingloriously of blood and rapine, which raised my hair on end, made me to squirm in the flannel bed gear with breathless excitement.

Back again to the days of adventure when pirates did sweep the Spanish main when brave men tracked the savage Indian by subtle signs through pathless plains; when masked gentlemen swept the highways and danced stately measures with high-bred coach-travelling ladies; when smugglers ran clean-heeled frigates, laden to the scuppers with precious contraband, into secret crannies of the coast; when even the day's late shadows settling in the fields spread the mantle of romance over a mysterious world. A penny! From London and the things of London, through the years and the cares of years presto! As if by the touch of a magician's wand it sent me cluttering back to the boy's room and the boy's spangled dreams of heroic adventure. Yes, we gain by living through daily experience, finer, truer tastes, but just to live that period over again and to feel that the knives, the pistols, and the haphazard blood-letting were all true! Really, in the beard of my newsvendors at a penny, it is worth it. If one could gather just the same amount of conviction for a penny always, what a wonderful world it would be.

But it is not so. We men lose our taste for blood directly we start solving problems. I make the startling suggestion, half the unhappiness of the world comes with period when simple direct blood-letting ceases to appeal. We take other and more gentlemanly methods of being fiendish to each other. The cover sent me home in riotous anticipation; but the reading of my booklet was a cold and bitter coming to. My Spring-Heeled Jack of fourteen did marvellous things. He leapt over churches and highways, rescued endangered maidens brought murderers to book, restored family fortunes, and like Tom King Dick Turpin, Deadwood Dick and Old Avalanches stood for virtue and generous dealing. Instead of which I found him rather stupid; I doubted his ability to take flying leaps, and with the heresy of doubt striking at the central prowess of my erstwhile hero, my purchased structure of romance toppled to the ground. I do believe did I read of their doings in the King's Highway, in my miserable maturity, I should find Dick Turpin a mean cut-throat; Bonnie Bess a sorry nag, incapable of making a decent showing over eight furlongs; and Tom King certainly no gentleman. I do know, when I saw Buffalo Bill, I thought his cowboys extremely noisy young men, and his Indians left one impression on my mind the noble redman, stoic child of the plains; tattooed, feathered, howling harbinger of death, wanted washing.

How time does change us. The healthy boy has always a love blood-letting; the middle-aged man is fonder of comfortable security. Johnny Jones will fight until his face is like an over-ripe strawberry with the boy who called him fathead; John Jones, Esquire, seeks solace in the Law Courts if some one calls him swindler, and his damages are salved by sovereigns. Personally, I feel most towards Johnny Jones, and I have a sneaking belief that his quick settlements make for better friends all round. Most of us grow old when we are young, but one or two sons of the gods live to be young when they are really old. Who loves the boy and knows his point of view better than Mark Twain. He can make boys like winking—real bad good boys full of saint and sinner, twenty-five per cent honest coming man and seventy-five per cent. This same old Mark has held boys of all countries half a lifetime, and he has made more old men young than all the medicine in the world. If one knew the secret, the old American, despite his years, has never grown up.—" St. James."

LAHORE ARYA SAMAJ EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following is a list of further subscriptions. In all Rs. 4,035 have been remitted to the Lahore Arya Samaj:—

	Rs.
Mr B D Patel	250
Bai Banubai Framji Commissariatwala	200
Messrs Babaji Sakharam & Co.	100
Tapidas D Sangvi	100
Bai Aimai H A Wadia	100
Mr Purshottam Pranvallabh	51
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt.	50
Messrs the New Soap Manufacturing Co. and friends	25
" A Hindu Lady " (from Dumas)	25
Mr N D Dadysett	25
" N "	20
In memory of Mrs. Munglabai Motilal	10
Mr Chotalal Manmohandas	10
Mr K P Pavri	9
Mr Premji Thakersey	2

P. M. MEHTA.
D. E. WACHA.

Many scientific papers were read at the Royal Society the other, but two, relating to India and dealing with subjects widely at variance, were of special interest. One, by Majors Adie and Alcock, adds to the knowledge of malaria. This subject is being studied by a committee of the Royal Society, whose reports have shown certain species of a genus of mosquito called Anopheles to be guilty of introducing the parasite which causes the disease into the human body. One of them, Anopheles Listoni, so far as a few months' examination had shown, was absent from Calcutta, and yet doctors in that city prove that the disease has been found there. This apparent anomaly the authors of the paper have explained, for last Christmas they found in the Museum tank larvæ of Anopheles which, when bred, proved to be the pestiferous Listoni. But they had also discovered an Anopheles destroyer. Three sets of its larvæ had been placed, with due precaution, in as many cages, and in two of them about one in three hatched out, but none from the third. In that the experimenters had also imprisoned the larvæ of a common species of dragon fly, which may now be counted among the enemies of Anopheles. The other paper, by Professor Dunstan and Mr. G. S. Blake, described a mineral lately found in Ceylon, which possesses radio active properties. Its crystals are more or less cubical in shape, black, rather lighter than silver, and about as hard as rock crystal. As the mineral, called Thorianite, contains 80 per cent. of thorium oxide, it has considerable commercial value. The remainder is chiefly uranium oxide, with a little of two other rare earths and lead. Thorianite is helium radio-active, and when dissolved evolves helium, into which one of the emanations from radium, now almost priceless, has been proved to change, so its presence may be significant.

NEW CREATURES AND THINGS AT THE ZOO.

One glory has departed from the Zoo writes Mr. Walter Herries Pollock. The very queen of cats, the beautiful and amiable snow leopard, succumbed but lately, like others—or has it been only one other?—of her tribe to effects of a strange and unkindly climate. One might well be tempted to a threnody on so interesting and engaging a creature, but it is better to find consolation in the arrival, soon after this deplored loss, of another great cat, who may by now have been for some time installed in what was the snow leopard's outdoor palace. This creature is a lynx who, when I saw him, was so much of a little noo chum that he had got no more distinctive description than "from Asia" attached to him. According to one authority, lynxes in Asia are tamed for hunting but this one does not look at all as if he would be amenable to such tuition. Another authority speaks very meanly of the moral qualities of lynxes in general. Whatever this one's private character may be, his appearance is so impressive that, were a particular name to be sought for him, he might well be called Mercutio, as a king of cats. Only somehow he suggests more the idea of an unapproachable and ruthless Doge than of such a king as one prefers to think of and most naturally thinks of. Take him for all in all, he is an extraordinary handsome and imposing personality.

The mention of Mercutio, the rat-catcher, leads one naturally to rats, and by no means the least beautiful of recent arrivals are two East African rats, so-called when I saw them, but like the Asian lynx, they were waiting for a better name. They are to be found in the Small Mammal House. They are graceful, agile creatures, resembling in size a small white rat, and their sleek, striped coats are good to look on. They are the first of their kind that the Zoo has possessed.

Other less new, but still far from aged, inhabitants are seen in a litter of wolf-cubs being brought up by a foster-mother an English mongrel collie one of whose pups keeps the six wolfkins company. Queer but by no means unattractive looking little beasts they are, with their sharp long noses as yet out of proportion to their bodies, and in great amity do they dwell in privacy as yet, with their dog companions. Not the least interesting thing about them is that in a cage open to public view just in front of their nursery may be seen the result in later life of an exactly similar mixed up-bringing. This cage has two inmates—a handsome young timber wolf and an ordinary English dog, a terrier of sorts, who were foster-brothers in earliest puppyhood, and who now live together on most fraternal terms, and show no such delighting in barking and biting as is exhibited by a pair of wolves farther on in the same row. But the hoarse growls and snarls of these latter seem in truth to be but ways of expressing affection. One wolf, by the bye, who was one of a former foster-mothered litter lived for some little time of its adolescence as a perfectly tame retainer attached to an English country house.

Still in the same row one comes upon some pleasant and engaging puppy creatures, hybrids between the wolf and the dingo, or Australian dog; and some actual dingo puppies hard by are well worth attention.

From these pleasing beasts it is no far cry to the site of the new Sea Lions' Pond though pond will seem but a mean name for it when it is completed and inhabited, and that will not be very long hence Water palace suggests itself as a more appropriate title, It more than fulfils the promise which it gave when it was first a-preparing but a few months ago. One is inclined to ask what more, short of the great San Franciscan rock can reasonable sea lions want? They will have sloping rocks, with bunkers of the most natural-seeming kind, to climb up to the top of their rocky pleasance, and, when they get there they can either clamber down the same rocks again by another way into a stretch of water, where they can swim races or fool around as it pleases them, or they can dive on the other side into a deep pool artfully contrived, with overhanging stalactites, for that purpose. And beyond them on this side will be an aviary where sea birds will fly as freely as do the birds, including many cockatoos and parrots who, sad to say devote much time and trouble to chawing up their nesting boxes, in the Canal Aviary. One is glad to hear that the old sea lion pond will probably be given to the Polar bears heretofore much cramped.

Among other birds deserving special notice are a fine lot of African hornbills in the Eastern Aviary. These look for all the world like dowagers out of the pages of Thackeray, and the likeness is certainly intensified by their long eyelashes, so to call them, which, although, of course feathers in structure, are exactly like hairs to look at. In the Western Aviary the Indian kingfisher, with his coat of many colours, is a fine sight; and in the Great Aviary is the large and curious nest of the Crested Screamers (Chauna cristata) these birds successfully reared two young in the Gardens last year, that being the first known occasion of their breeding in captivity, and at present they are repeating the process. Attention should be paid too, to Zebra Curassow, the first specimen that has been in the Gardens.

A place of very singular interest is the house where in are kept the incubators. Here under fitting guidance, are to be seen drawers full of eggs of high degrees. One draw holds some hundred and fifty eggs, which have to be turned twice a day, of pheasants of all kinds. Others are devoted to eggs of Darwin's rhea, of the cassowary, and of the emu. Some of these are by a most delicate light green hue, but they turn by degrees to the handsome dark green that marks from the first the emu's eggs. The process of incubation takes some eight weeks, and the birds hatch out from eight to ten inches high.

When one once begins recording impressions of the Zoo, it is difficult to know where to stop and impossible in reasonable space to say all one would like to say, But the new young female giraffe, from Nigeria, should certainly be seen, if only because no living giraffe has till now been brought from Nigeria. This one travelled six hundred miles across Nigeria, partly on foot and partly in a flat-bottomed canoe, with a private retinue of cows to supply her with milk, and her name is Amelia.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	11	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	11	9	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	7	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	4	15
G Mahim and Worli	14	8	18
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	51	44	142
Same date last year	15	12	88

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	2

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	4	3	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	8	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	7	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	11	10	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	33	36	133
Total plague deaths to date	292,114		246,888
Same date last year	10	5	61

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	2

WANTED, WORDS.

Sir Lucius O'Trigger was no doubt, a little in advance of his time in suggesting to Bob Acres that Damns have had their day. As a matter of fact, the day of the big, big D——well survived the Georgian era. To quote a discreet modern chronicler, in the early part of the nineteenth century, oaths were exceedingly common, both among men and women; and, as the some authority reproachfully records, it was only towards the close of the century that they became common in another sense, and ceased to pass as current conversational coin in good society. To-day, of course, it is no more fashionable to be full of strange oaths than to be bearded like the bard, and it is only in farcical comedy that even the expletive usually abjured by the Captain of the Pinafore is suffered to retain its place as the recognised and accepted comment in all circumstances of embarrassment perplexity, or agitation. Our modern scrupulousness of speech is, to be sure, very right and proper yet it is impossible to resist a certain sympathy with the attitude of the short-tempered Scot who on being reminded by his minister of the injunction to swear not at all, replied triumphantly, " Hech mon I dinna sweer at a; I only sweer at those that eerl; tate me!" For human nature being what it is there are occasions when the temper demands just that kind of safety-valve which the expletive, and the expletive alone, is able to supply; and there are persons and events that, 'eeritate" to the point at which the objurgation becomes, to all but the saintly, a sheer necessity of existence. Nor is it of any use to pretend that your "Bothers!" or "Confounds!" or such like politely feeble makeshifts provide any kind of adequate substitute for the real thing at such seasons. When you have made yourself a laughing-stock for gods and caddies on the links, or have run into your pet bore while hurrying to catch a train, or have narrowly escaped immolation by motor-car, or have discovered the loss of a collar stud at the beginning of an evening's entertainment, it is not by such pretty compromises that the overcharged feelings can be effectually relieved. The imperative need at such crisis is not only for words, but for words which rise to the occasion; and it is then that the restrictions imposed by our latter-day code of conversational good manners are apt to be severely and rebelliously felt.

Among their many other advantages, the classes which hold themselves superior to the laws and customs of polite society are, of course, wholly free from this galling disability. For them it is all plain sailing and their scant but vigorous vocabulary of denunciatory Anglo-Saxon, with its unblushing nouns and incardined adjectives, remains equal, and more than equal, to any emergency, despite the well-known story of the coster who protested his inability, on one supreme occasion, to find any word bad enough. But for those who hold themselves bound by the conventions in such matters the question of finding or devising some fresh stock of objurgations, strong enough for all practical purposes, and yet not transgressing prescribed social rules, has become one of real and pressing urgency.

Age of revivals as this is, it is to be feared that in this particular matter we are precluded from looking for assistance to the wisdom of our forefathers. The social history of the ages furnishes, it is true, an inexhaustible choice of resourceful and picturesque expletives of every variety of vigour and violence; but how many of them would be held tolerable at the present day? The old country wives who still "drat" things when annoyed would no doubt be sincerely shocked if they knew the origin and meaning of that apparently innocuous expression; but it would be absurd for educated people to affect a similar ignorance a consideration which seems fatal to the revival of Zounds!' Sdeath!' Sblood! Ods fish! and the like. It is curious, by the way, to observe that the ages of faith appear to have been also ages of general and promiscuous blasphemy, a paradox which seems worth the attention both of the social and the religious philosopher. The same kind of objection renders it impossible to try back to the favourite expletives of famous historical characters almost all of which if revived to-day, would more or less severely scandalise the present "irreverent" generation. Neither the round oaths of Good Queen Bess nor the still more lurid emphatic of her bluff and irascible father, for instance, could very well be taken as present-day models; and our modern ideas of refinement would certainly not stomach any revival of those elegant fancy oaths of the Strike-me-ugly! need of the day is nothing less than a brand-new code of Split-my-windpipe! Stap-my-vitals! order. The words and phrases capable of affording something like adequate relief to the feeling in moments of irritation and excitement—moments to which the children of a neurotic and hard-driven generation are, it is to be feared, peculiarly liable.—Alfred Berlyn in the " St. James's Gazette."

LAW AND THE PROFITS.

SOME OF THE SECRETS OF THEATRE MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Cecil Releigh, who on Sunday addressed the members of the O. P. Club, at the Criterion, on " The Law and—the Profits," took the opportunity of initiating his hearers into some mysteries relating to theatre management.

He thought it was ridiculous that the play-goer should be called upon to pay for theatre programmes, but during a successful run at a London theatre the sale of programmes was probably worth £150 per week—very nearly the amount of the rent. So, if the manager gave away the programmes, playgoers should give him their patronage though they might not like his plays (laughter). To-day the rent, rates, taxes, etc. of the average London theatre amounted to £20,000 a year, whereas, when " Our Boys " was first produced at the Vaudeville the rent of that theatre was £1,500 a year, all told.

That might account for the attitude of theatrical managers towards the music-halls. As to that the law as it stood, obstructed the reasonable development of public amusement. The public seemed to demand little plays in music-halls, and the question before playgoers was whether they would give their support to those who wished to see the law reformed. Whereas the system of double licences prevailed in the provinces by which a theatre could also be as a music-hall, in London, music-hall managers had been fined various sums for playing sketches. He hoped the Bill now before Parliament would be passed, providing, as it did 75 minutes for ballets, one sketch of 30 minutes, with six principal parts, and a sketch of 15 minutes, with four speaking parts. The same freedom that was given to the stage should be accorded the music-hall, which, he contended, was now a great temperance institution.

Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., who presided testified to the great improvements in music-hall entertainment effected of late years.

IBSEN TO WRITE NO MORE.

With regard to the present rumours to the effect that Ibsen's health is rapidly declining, a Christiania correspondent has been assured by Dr. Bull that the great dramatist's physical condition was, at present, perfectly satisfactory in fact, better than had been the case for a long time past. Ibsen leads his customary life; he sleeps eats, and rises with the regularity of clockwork. He is, however, too weak to enjoy long walks but sits, as usual, in his big armchair at the famous corner window watching the crowds passing beneath him along the Drammensvejen.

He follows the evolution of the Union crisis with the keenest interest and quite recently he was heard to remark:—Wherever there is a big noise there is also sure to be life, health, and vigour. The aged poet's favourite pastime is to discuss theatrical matters, and he watches with profound interest the progress of his dramas through the principal countries of the world. Ibsen has definitely announced that he does not intend to write any more.

The delinquencies of motor-cars have already occupied the House of Commons two or three times lately in a desultory way. A more serious treatment is now proposed, and Mr. Arthur Stanley has given notice of application for an early date for the discussion, which will be pivoted on the vote for the Local Government Board. The move will not be a premature one. Excesses of speed are to form the text of the debate, but there are other points which may be thrashed out with profit. One is a common yet very dangerous infraction of the rules of the road by "cutting corners." Motor-cars, hansom cabs, and Royal Mail vans are the chief offenders in this respect, and of the three the first, by virtue of their speed alone, create infinitely the heaviest danger. Another matter which is almost certain to be discussed is the allocation of responsibility between owner and chauffeur. We might do worse than take a hint from Germany. There the owner bears the entire responsibility of anything that happens, irrespective of whether he himself is on the car or not. Such a regulation makes for caution both in the selection of the driver and in the methods of the employee whose master, thus penalised, will himself exact the utmost penalty for any dereliction.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

EVEREST'S QUESTIONED SUPREMACY ESTABLISHED.

Much interest was evinced the other day, in a paper by Major C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., describing the results of some important explorations and surveys in connection with the Tibet Mission.

Major Ryder's small party (the other European members were Captains Rawling and Wood with Lieutenant Bailey) starting almost immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, made their way for between two and three hundred miles by the wild mountain region bordering the Bramaputra up to its source, and then through the south-western corner of Tibet to British territory, thus ending a journey of the highest geographical interest.

All the work in Tibet was one at a great elevation surveys were made, even battles fought, at heights corresponding with the summits of the Bernese Oberland; passes were crossed both by the survey parties and troops in the march which rose above the summit of Mont Blanc, and the former were frequently employed at the heights of seventeen or eighteen thousand feet. Their nearest approach to sea level, after entering the highest valleys of Sikkim till they approached Simla was in crossing the Bramaputra, and they were still 11,500 feet or higher than the Col, du Geant, above it. The scenery of these mountain uplands, to judge from Major Ryder's photographs is generally wild and desolate; though points of vantage, like some of the higher passes, often command fine views of the grand, snowy peaks of the Central Himalayas. One important result of this survey has been the settlement of a very interesting point in the mountain geography of this region. For several years doubts have been freely expressed whether Mount Everest was really the highest summit in this chain, or in other words the highest on the face of the earth. From points on the south two snow peaks have been observed behind it, which, though, apparently, lower might very well, owing to their greater distance, be the higher. Major Ryder's party while working about the passes into Tibet proper and following up the Bramaputra, obtained excellent views of all this part of the chain and are certain that Everest stands alone in unquestioned supremacy, neither of its supposed rivals approaching within seven thousand feet of its summit.

A DESOLATE REGION.

The second stage of the journey took them through a region, much of which was known only from native reports. They first passed through a fertile district, like that on the way to Lhasa, for this part of Tibet enjoys a fair rainfall, and at Shigatse they had an interesting and cordial interview with the Tashi Lama, a dignitary hardly inferior to the Dalai Lama of Lhasa. But as they ascended the great river valley it became more barren; the hamlets smaller and more scattered; trees gave place to brushwood at about 15,000 feet; partridges and sand grouse were plentiful, but four-footed game scarce. The grain ceased to be cultivated, and at last nothing but sparse herbage remained. The cold was severe, as might be expected in November. The valley was still generally broad, and the scenery monotonous, except when they reached positions commanding the central chain. Innumerable streams combine to form the Tsang-po and the pass by which they left Bramaputra drainage was 15,900 feet above sea level. That led them down to the lake region of south western Tibet, which, during the last few years, has been more than once visited by European travellers. The Mansarowar, the largest sheet of water, is 14,900 feet above sea level, and a place of pilgrimage; and, as the whole system is discharged from the Sutlej, its sources must lie further west. Though some fine snow peaks are to be seen an easy pass not more than 16,200 feet high, leads into the Indus Valley, by which some of the party, after a descent of little more than a thousand feet, reached Gartok, the summer residence of the two governors of Western Tibet, but a dreary place in winter. They ultimately reached British territory by some high passes, having surveyed with the plane-table an area of about 40,000 square miles including the Tsang-po from Shigatse to its source the Mansarowar lake region, the source of the Gartok branch of the Indus, and the Sutlej River above its entry into British territory.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

Colonel G. T. Denison, of Toronto, was for some years president of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, and in 1890, he came to England to urge the establishment of a system of preferential tariffs between Canada and the Mother Country, in order to counteract the movement for reciprocity between Canada and the United States, which threatened to detach that great colony from the Empire. He saw the Premier on the subject:—

" After hearing my arguments," he writes to the " Times," " Lord Salisbury said that he felt that the real way to consolidate the Empire would be by a Zollverein and a Kriegsverein. I begged of him to say something on that line publicly. A few months later, at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall he said:—'It is to the trade that is carried on within the Empire of the Queen that we look for the vital force of the commerce of this country.'

Again in the following March, Lord Salisbury wrote much more explicitly to Colonel Denison:—

" I should be very glad if I saw any immediate hope of our being able to assist you. The main difficulty, I think, lies in the great aversion felt by our people here to the imposition of any duties on articles of the first necessity. It is very difficult to bring home to the constituency the feeling that the maintenance of our Empire in its integrity may depend upon fiscal legislation. They are led away by the uncompromising advocates of free trade."

Nine years later he wrote in exactly the same strain:—

" I am old enough to remember the rise of free trade, and the contempt with which the apprehensions of the protectionists of that day were received. But a generation must pass before the fallacies then proclaimed will be unlearnt."

BURGLARS AT SIR A. SCOBLE'S HOUSE.

ANTIQUARIAN TREASURES STOLEN.

Sir Andrew Scoble, K. C. S. I., and formerly M. P. for Central Hackney has been the victim of a burglary at his residence, Chivelston, Wandsworth Common, property of considerable antiquarian value being taken. Between one and two in the morning the housekeeper heard a tapping noise, but she attributed it to the dripping of water. After events showed that burglars were at work effecting an entry into the library by removing a pane of glass in order to open the casement window by the handle inside. When the servants came down in the morning they found the library and drawing-room in confusion, A number of articles of considerable value were missing. The list is stated to include:—Four Roman apostles' spoons; Italian coins; two Italian silver gilt cream jugs; a silver medal bearing the inscription " City of London School: Scoble A R. hon. mem."; an old silver medal of the Stuart period with, on one side, the words, H. Scoble C. B.; an old-fashioned Indian watch; 30 oz. of rough silver in a block 6 inches by 2 inches, from Vayomoang, Philippines with the inscription, " Taken in the Philippine-American War."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 27th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 27th May 1905 by Council Bills	£2,251,323
	By Gold	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 28th May 1905 to 31st March 1906	£14,248,677

Nan Patterson has been set free to enjoy the glory she has gained by having fallen under suspicion of murder. She was received, says the New York reporter, like a conquering queen, thousands thronging the roofs of the public buildings, a cheering mob pursuing her carriage for three miles, besieging her hotel, and necessitating her frequent appearances on the balcony to bow her acknowledgements. It is one of the most curious of many curious scenes of the kind, a reminder that notoriety has become the loudest fame. If it cannot be said that the treatment extended to this woman throughout the last trial puts a premium upon vice, it leaves no doubt that an American mob has lost the power of distinguishing between what is worthy of enthusiasm and what unworthy. Thus far has the grim Puritanism of the founders of present-day America brought their descendants. The Pilgrim Fathers, had Nan Patterson been declared innocent and worthy of sympathy, would have frowned upon her. Their children, not knowing whether she is innocent or guilty, scorn mere sympathy and turn her into a heroine. Verily, we know what we are, but we know not what we shall be.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, June 3.

General rain has fallen in Burma, and Assam and local showers in Bengal and in the North-east of the Peninsula. Akyab reports 6 inches, Tavoy 3, Moulmein 2 1-2, Bassein 2, Mymensingh, Dilingarh and Patna 1 1-2, Rangoon, Poungoo, Fezpur, Cherrapoonji and Darjeeling 1, Chaibassa, Gopalpur, and Vizagapatam 1-2. General rain is likely in Burma and Assam and local rain in the north of Bengal, Bihar, and in the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, June 4.

Rain has been general in Burma, Assam and local in Bengal. A few light showers have fallen in the West Hamalayas, Central Provinces and South Peninsula. Chittagong reports 3 1/2 inches, Moulmein and Diamond Island 3, Shillong 2 1/2; Tavoy, Bassein, Akyab and Lashio 1 1/2, Mergu, Cherrapoonjee, 1, Cuttack and Salem, 1/2; more or less general rain, will probably continue in Burma. Local rain is probable in Assam, Bengal and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date June	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
2nd	83°	70°	—	—
3rd	83°	71°	—	—

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD OF JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·691	Calm	1	83·1	73·5	74	......	0·00	0·09
Jask	29·688	NNW	16	92·3	84·2	60	......	0·00	— 0·03
Muscat	29·719	Calm	3	93·8	86·5	73	......	0·00	— 0·10
Aden (29th)	29·695	ENE	10	94·3	85·3	76	......	0·00	0·01
Lahore	29·452	Calm	1	113·9	77·7	42	......	0·00	— 0·04
Sirsa	29·454	SSW	9	110·3	91·1	48	......	0·00	— 0·05
Delhi	29·490	SSE	5	107·7	85·2	36	......	0·10	— 0·08
Agra	29·476	SW	5	108·5	85·9	35	0·10	0·00	+ 0·07
Cawnpore	29·494	NE	2	100·9	86·8	46	......	0·37	— 0·1
Allahabad	29·507	Calm	2	102·6	85·0	64	......	0·01	+ 0·24
Jhansi	29·519	WSW	8	113·9	92·2	60	0·01	0·00	— 0·03
Jacobabad	29·447	WSW	6	121·5	79·5	27	......	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·547	WSW	18	91·9	78·2	83	......	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·513	SW	7	111·2	81·1	15	......	0·00	0·00
Ajmere	29·574	NW	18	105·4	86·5	57	......	0·00	— 0·01
Deesa	29·656	SW	18	105·1	80·5	64	......	0·00	— 0·03
Ahmedabad	29·683	SW	1	105·3	84·1	61	......	0·00	— 0·01
Bhuj	29·651	SW	23	95·3	79·6	74	......	0·00	— 0·03
Jamnagar	29·656	SW	25	95·1	79·7	82	......	0·00	— 0·01
Dwarka	29·650	SSW	20	86·9	81·3	85	......	0·00	0·00
Rajkot	29·673	WS	18	101·9	78·1	94	......	0·00	......
Bhavnagar Para.	29·691	SW	15	104·6	81·5	59	......	0·00	— 0·07
Veraval	29·713	SW	31	86·6	85·3	90	......	0·00	— 0·07
Neemuch	29·618	WSW	20	105·0	74·7	61	......	0·00	— 0·08
Indore	29·661	W	14	101·6	79·1	67	......	0·00	0·00
Saugor	29·570	WNW	10	108·5	85·1	34	......	0·00	— 0·03
Jubbulpore	29·558	NNW	6	108·5	88·1	32	......	0·00	— 0·19
Hoshangabad	29·610	WSW	6	109·1	85·7	49	......	0·00	— 0·11
Khandwa	29·657	NNW	[illegible]	107·2	84·1	58	......	0·00	— 0·16
Raipur	29·523	WSW	6	107·5	80·4	41	0·10	0·10	— 0·15
Nagpur	29·580	NNW	14	112·1	85·5	38	......	0·10	— 0·11
Amraoti	29·645	W	10	108·4	82·5	52	0·00	0·10	— 0·12
Akola	29·660	NW	18	105·7	81·9	58	......	0·06	— 0·32
Surat	29·716	SW	13	91·7	82·1	69	......	0·00	— 0·24
Malegaon	29·675	W	27	102·3	77·0	51	......	0·00	— 0·23
Bombay	29·752	W	10	92·7	83·2	86	......	0·02	0·13
Poona	29·75	W	20	96·0	72·9	64	......	0·00	— 0·1
Ahmednagar	29·739	NW	1	99·9	72·0	81	......	0·00	— 0·75
Aurangabad	29·603	W	23	100·1	73·7	58	......	0·00	— 0·40
Sholapur	29·724	NW	16	105·2	76·5	62	......	0·00	— 0·33
Ratnagiri	29·783	NNW	14	92·6	79·8	89	0·02	0·02	......
Bijapur	29·722	W	13	102·	74·2	57	......	0·00	— 0·32
Belgaum	29·759	WSW	20	93·3	69·3	61	......	0·00	— 1·56
Mormugoa	29·757	N	10	88·5	80·9	77	......	0·00	— 0·40
Karwar	29·789	N	7	88·5	81·0	73	......	0·00	— 0·61
Mangalore	29·808	NW	8	88·9	80·9	78	......	0·24	— 1·02
Calicut	29·785	NW	10	88·5	81·1	83	......	0·00	— 2·31
Cochin	29·797	NW	8	88·3	80·6	86	......	0·00	— 0·9
Bangalore	29·772	W	10	93·2	70·8	69	......	0·00	— 0·0
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·670	NW	12	105·9	84·1	39	......	0·00	— 2·33
Masulipatam.	29·605	SE	8	104·2	85·0	92	......	0·00	— 0·58
Bellary	29·737	WNW	13	102·0	78·3	66	......	0·00	— 0·25
Cuddapa	29·698	NW	14	108·8	86·5	57	......	0·00	— 0·27
Madras	29·664	S	9	108·5	83·5	55	......	0·00	— 0·37
Coimbatore	29·751	WSW	9	92·4	75·6	83	......	0·04	— 0·31
Trichinopoly.	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Nagapatam	29·685	S	12	95·7	81·5	76	......	0·21	+ 0·12
Colombo	29.820	SW	12	86·5	79·0	85	0·01	0·01	— 1·09

In column Wind " Rate per hour " L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in Sind, Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The variations of pressure from normal are generally small.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind Gujarat over the Deccan and at Ajmer, Neemuch, Nagpur and Akola.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 6° in defect of normal at Cawnpore 5° to 8° in excess at Jhansi, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras and the night temperature 5° to 9° in excess at Hyderabad (Deccan) Cochin, Mangalore, Jubbulpore, Jhansi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 120° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Kathiawar and at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Bombay, Poona, Belgaum, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Agra, Jhansi, Raipur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri and Colombo.

Weather.—Winds are westerly at Bombay and north-westerly all along the Coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin. At Colombo moderate to fresh south-westerly wind is blowing. Hence weather is fine all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay. Local scattered rain is likely in Berar, the Central Provinces and Ceylon.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JUNE 3.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

America.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect, Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect.

China.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication " via Kiachta." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-04).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05.)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (21-5-05).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th June 1905

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	3	9	55 a.m.	17	21
Teheran	4	12	2 p.m.	1	17
Suez	4	13	40 a.m.	6	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 4th June, 1905.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	1	2	0	1
Karachi	0	18	0	6
Madras	0	5	0	5

Once more the hopes of doctors and patients alike have been raised by a case of the apparent cure of cancer. Dr. Harper, the President of the Chicago University, was operated on for a cancerous growth. It was declared to be irremovable, and he was doomed to death by the surgeons. But since then he has been treated with a combination of radium and the X-rays, and the results are said to be marvellous. He himself considers that he is cured. Of course, there is as yet no guarantee that the cure is permanent. Even if it proves to be so, many more trials and investigations will be necessary before any systematic method of cure applicable to all cancer cases can be formulated with any confidence. But the case is a sufficiently remarkable one to provide at any rate a substructure of hope that the first real blow has been struck at the disease.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

LONDON, May 19.

CARLYLE'S PETITION.

Carlyle had no high opinion of Parliament, but Parliament thought highly of him, and when he addressed it in a petition the passing of the Copyright Act of 1842 became assured. As Thomas Carlyle, a writer of books, he humbly showed that your petitioner has written certain books, being incited thereto by certain innocent and laudable considerations, and urged that this his labour has found, hitherto, in money, or money's worth, small recompense or none; that he is by no means sure of its ever finding recompense; but thinks that, if so, it will be at a distant time when he, the labourer, will probably no longer be in need of money, and those dear to him will still be in need of it. Therefore, in characteristic fashion, he invited the House to forbid extraneous persons, entirely unconcerned in this adventure of his, to steal from his small winnings, for a space of sixty years at the shortest. After sixty years, unless your Honourable House provide otherwise, they may begin to steal.

THE NOBILITY OF SCIENCE.

The exchange of compliments between the visiting English doctors and their distinguished brethern in Paris serves to recall an element which the layman is apt to overlook—the absolute unselfishness of the scientist. The great engineer patents his machine and every part which is in it; the inventor in every walk of life does the like, But the man who discovers a process by which he may check an epidemic eradicate disease for straighten and strengthen the maimed—he gives his knowledge to the whole world without money and without price. The discover of a new form of operation may be the only one of his day capable of performing it but his secret is a secret not one moment longer than is necessary for himself to master it, the knowledge which the master of medicine or surgery has by long labour acquired is at the disposal of even the humblest country doctor.

FORGOTTEN KNOWLEDGE.

Not all the discoveries we make are new. Over and over again it is shown that knowledge from past discoveries has lain dormant for ages and not until all the work of investigation has been done anew is it learned that there have been others earlier in the same path. A conspicuous example of this may be noted in regard to the germ theory, which was known at a very early date in India. A writer showed some years ago that the old Indian sages attributed many maladies to microbes; and he quoted from Sanscrit works one whose title is On the living germs of disease, and how they are produced. Not only was the existence of germs known the ancient doctors knew how to combat their ravages. Yet the Western world had long to wait for the discovery, and then it had to be made by original investigation, and quite without the knowledge of the one which the literature of the East could have afforded.

CHARACTERS REDEEMED.

The man who gave Defoe the story out of which he made Robinson Crusoe, and gave the chemist his Dover Powder, was a pirate. Why, then, should not the Lisbon doctor released from prison after having been committed for murder to some good by curing leprosy? A man was liberated in England a Couple of years ago after having been imprisoned in rather similar circumstances. But it was the Salvation Army which got him out. Gladstone once got a prisoner released after having him convicted. The man had endeavoured to blackmail him. After he had served some time, Gladstone made inquiry, found that his conduct was exemplary so got Palmerston, who was at the Home Office, to set him free. It would be interesting to know if afterwards he ever did any good in life.

THE CENTENARIAN'S BOTTLE.

A quantity of wine has been stored by men who will meet each year and drink a bottle in company so long as there remain a couple of them; and then the sole survivor is to finish the lot alone. He will not easily beat a record which should be remembered at the Bank of England. A man name John Bull called there one day for his employer, a stockbroker, named Spurling and left a bundle of notes. He returned, and, to his joy, recovered them and besought the bank accountant not to mention the matter to Spurling lest he should think that his clerks faculties were failing. The applicant was then 93. Come to me on your hundredth birthday, and I'll give you the finest bottle of wine in my cellar," said the accountant; and forgot all about it Not so the veteran. Seven years later he claimed the promised bottle of wine—and got it.

IMPRISONED IN A VAN.

After five days in a closed railway van, with nothing to eat but raw cabbage and without a drop of water six negroes from Charleston, Virginia, have arrived at Philadelphia, They had been employed loading cars, felt asleep and when they awakened they found the van locked and travelling (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent). Every time the train stopped they kicked and banged the car-door, but failed to attract attention until Pennsylvania was reached.

BROWNING'S "BRAWLING."

The case of the foot-passenger who the other day beat a projecting umbrella down, was slapped for it, and had the slapper fined, reminds a correspondent of the "Chronicle" that he once came upon Robert Browning in Piccadilly in lively dispute with a stranger, who has carried his closed umbrella over his shoulder or under his arm, with the end sticking out. Browning, walking behind struck down the dangerous point with an energetic stick, I always do it said the poet with just indignation and in no measured tones, The man protested aloud, but Browning explained to the gathering crow and justified himself fully. No one seemed to know how illustrious was the brawler.

AN INGENIOUS DEDICATION.

A new line in the way of dedications is struck by Mr. H. W. Wack in his book The Romance of Victo Hugo and Julliette Drouet. Underneath the word, Dedicated to, is a charming medallion portrait of a young lady. No name is given, nor any indication as to her identity.

LEISURELY SHAH.

A telegram from the Persian seaport of Enseli states that goods traffic on the road between Teheran and that port has been interrupted for fifteen days by the journey of the Shah en route for Europe.

BOYS AND THE BLACKLEG.

The Chicago strickers have been joined by 600 school children, who left their classes because a blackleg teamster delivered coal to the school. Before leaving school the youngsters passed a resolution declaring it make our blood boil to attend a school warmed by coal that has been handled by blacklegs.

NEED MARRIED LIFE BE DULL?

The Mayoress of Tunbridge; Wells confessed a woman's suffrage meeting that she held political view which he differed from those of her husband and added that, if they both went to the poll, they would vote for opposing candidates. Our political differences leads to many interesting discussions she continued.

BUSINESS.

A story about a chemist is given in the telegraph. His night bell rang loudly in the small hour and when he went down he was met by a placid man who asked for a bottle of soda-water. The chemist feelings were strong, but being there, he resolved to do business He sold the bottle; " two pence said he, will be allowed on return and he went back to between Two hours later the night bell rang again, Again the chemist went down. Again he was met by the placed man, Here's your bottle said he; gimme me tuppence.

THE SCULPTOR'S MISTAKE.

A number of City men were discussing the Academy's rejection of Mr. Havard Thomas's statue at Lycidas. Imagine them throwing out a fine piece of work like that! said one. Why, it's the best thing that's been done for years. Was it a marble statue? inquired another. No, replied the first speaker, it was in wax. Wax! wax! came the surprised answer, why on earth didn't he send it to Madam Tussaud's?

SIX ENOUGH.

Mrs. Dodge, president of the New York Federation of Day Nurses, in a speech at Richmond (Virginia) said; The absolute limit of a woman's capacity for taking care of babies is eight, and she ought never to have more than six.

A SOUDAN WAR DRUM.

The Niam-Niam expedition, which has returned at Khartum after putting down the revolt in the Bahr-e Gazel, has brought back a curious trophy in the shape of the Sultan's great war drum. It is cut out of the trunk of a tree, stands four feet high and is carved to represent a buffalo.

INARTISTIC WOMAN.

A correspondent of the "Daily News" points out that during the last hundred years in France and England the education of women has been more artistic than that of men. Far more emphasis is put upon music and drawing in girls' schools than in the corresponding institutions for their brothers. And yet Galton found in investigating nearly 900 cases, that 28 per cent. male and 33 per cent. females showed artistic tastes. In spite of the larger opportunity which the modern woman has to develop her artistic faculties the results in the two sexes are practically the same.

FOR KING ALFONSO.

The manager of the Opera House in Paris is now obliged to issue hundreds of invitations to official bodies on the occasion of the King of Spain's visit. He has, therefore, doubled his prices, and is making a selection from among the applicants for tickets, so that while his Majesty visits the Opera he will find the theatre full of the fairest women in Paris.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

AT last, Mr. Nikola Tesla, after a long isolation in his experimental tower of Wardenclyffe Long Island has broken silence in a United States patent recently granted to him. It appears from the specifications that he had been sending electrical oscillations through the ground by means of a powerful transformer having one end of the secondary coil to earth, and the other to an elevated metal disc, probably the colossal griddle on the summit of his tower. He was led to do so by observing that lightning discharges produce electric waves or oscillations in the ground, varying in length from about 25 to 70 metres. His apparatus produces waves of similar kind which travel to great distances, and they not only transmit messages, but control or actuate apparatus for other purposes such as indicating the time of an observatory, determining the position and distance of bodies, and the course or speed of a ship at sea.

According to his patent, the electric waves from the earthplate travel to distant parts of the earth, and are there reflected back on themselves, producing by interference with the outgoing waves a series of stationary waves having crests and hollows lying in parallel circles round the earthplate as a pole. By impressing on the earth two or more oscillations of different wave length, a resonant stationary wave can be made to travel slowly over the globe. A delicate receiving apparatus has been invented for detecting these resonant waves. It consists essentially of a condenser charged from the ground and discharged through an indicating or a recording instrument. In any part of the globe, the wave-length of a resonant stationary wave can be found by mathematics, and the distance of the place from the source of waves calculated. A ship can thus find its latitude or longitude, time, &c. With several generators in chosen localities the entire globe could be sub-divided into the different zones of electrical activity, and important data obtained from observation of the waves.

Ants are an old remedy for some diseases, and formic acid is a modern. According to M. Clement, of Lyons, it increases the muscular force and resistance to fatigue. It banishes the sense of lassitude felt by some people on awaking from sleep, and in thunderstorms. His results have been confirmed by observations with the ergograph of Mosso. When treated with formic acid a young man of 22 did five times more mechanical work than without it. He was not given more than 40 drops of the acid a day. It was neutralised with carbonate of soda, and taken in two doses in half a glass of water.

His experiments brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, have led M. Garrigue to state that he has tried formiates of soda and lime, in preference to formic acid, by injecting solutions of them into the veins of rabbits, and then into the cellular tissues. The rabbits quickly acquired more vivacity and better appetites. M. Garrigue next injected into his own veins increasing doses of the formiate of soda for several days, and found his appetite and physical and mental activity much augmented. He also took without inconvenience 3 grammes of the formiate morning and evening with his meals. He absorbed one gramme per meal during a month. The first effect of the treatment is to relieve arterial tension. The patient feels more solid, his ideas are more gay, he sleeps better, and has a readier appetite. The formiate seems, moreover, to improve the condition of consumptives. Such experiments are easily made and we hope they will be confirmed by others. We could then say, Go to the ant, thou sluggard—and eat him.

The Canadian Government has adopted acetylene gas buoys in preference to those having compressed gas, which are liable to explode. The new buoys carry a charge of carbide which, when the buoy sinks to a certain depth, comes into contact with the water, and generates acetylene gas for lighting the buoy. A certain pressure of gas cuts off the water but, when more gas is wanted the water is automatically admitted again to the carbide so as to generate it. The pressure of gas is not over three pounds on the square inch.

M. Dierickx, a Belgian inventor, has invented a door for street cars, &c., which has advantages over the sliding or the hinged door. It is in two leaves, meeting diagonally from top to bottom, and they are so pivotted that when one is pressed open the other also opens. Even a heavy door can be opened by the pressure of a finger.

Mr. E. Archdeacon has used the automobile to start an aeroplane. A rope from the aeroplane was connected to the automobile which was started, and by this means the aeroplane sliding on a greased track acquired such velocity that it rose 100 feet into the air, but the rudder broke and it fell to the ground a wreck.

It is stated that seeing the success of sub-marine mines in the War, a mine company of 200 men will be stationed in the German Navy for the defence of Cuxhaven and the North Sea Coasts. Six fast torpedo boats will be trained to lay mines, and it is believed that in twelve hours the estuary of the Elbe can be blocked by mines.

The body of Paul Jones, Father of the American Navy, was identified by Dr. Papilhault, the distinguished anthropologist and Dr. Captain, a medical authority by measurements taken before they had consulted the busts, portraits, or descriptions of him. It was found in the cemetery of the St. Louis Hospital Paris, and examined at the Ecole de Medicine. Packed in hay and straw in a leaden coffin it was dressed in a shirt and sheet, and the limbs covered with tinfoil. Its fresh aspect is ascribed to immersion in alcohol. Jones is reputed a handsome, fascinating admiral, or pirate, idolized by his men. During one engagement he pistolled a sailor for trying to strike the colours. The face was found of dark complexion, and clean shaven, the brow high the hair dark-brown, touched in parts with grey, and long flowing, abundant, with side curls in the fashion of the day (1792).

A Lewis and Clark exhibition, the first of the kind yet held west of the Rocky Mountains, will be opened at Portland, Oregon, in June. It commemorates the explorations of these travellers up the Missouri into Oregon at the beginning of last century, through which the North-Western States were acquired.

Aluminium foil, and paper coated with aluminium powder, have been tested as a substitute for tinfoil in wrapping foodstuffs, but found liable to crack. As this material is cheaper than tinfoil it is important to make it effective.

The big diamond found in the Premiermine, Transvaal, is illustrated in the "Geological Magazine" by photographs (natural size) from four points of view. The colour approaches a blue-white and the entire crystal appears to have been a distorted octohedron with dodecahedral faces, and the missing parts probably amount to more than half of the original crystal. The stone is called the Cullinan diamond, and weighs 1'37 lbs. or more than thrice the weight of the next largest.

The "Practitioner thinks":—The time has now come when the campaign against consumption should enter on a new phase. The key to the position is to attack the disease among the poor. It is among them that the deadly germ finds the best soil for its growth, and it is from them that it spreads to the well-to-do. If the spread of the infection is to be checked, the isolation of poor consumptives is the first step toward that end; voluntary effort has done all that can be expected of it, and the time has come for the intervention of public authority.

The "British Medical Journal" thinks that the climate may cause discomfort and enervation, and may predispose to disease but the real enemy of the white man in tropical climes and the great obstacle to colonisation is the wealth of parasitic life, which finds in him a ready prey. In the discovery of means of destroying these parasites or neutralising their power of mischief lies the secret of acclimatisation. The prosperity of our Empire, perhaps the existence of our country depends to a large extent on the successful development of the material resources of our Colonies, and this in turn depends on the increased possibilities of acclimatisation. This is the chief practical problem which the schools of tropical medicine have been brought into existence to solve.

The "Hospital" (May 6.) says:—The decline of the birth rate in various civilised countries is a subject which has at occasional intervals during the last few years attracted public attention. For the most part the comments attached to it have been phrased in lachrymose terms, and have formed an introduction to a series of prophecies gloomy with the prospect of national disaster and eclipse. Each nation in turn has served as a whipping boy, and one in particular has been reproached both by the precept and [illegible] ample of its leading citizen. It is hardly [illegible] ex- table to suggest that many of these der[illegible] ...uchari- have been written without any [illegible] ...unciations economic law, that their excuse [illegible] ...ose study of their adaptation to a readily [illegible] ...or opportunity is tion. The decline of the [illegible] ...xcited popular emo- the State are texts wh[illegible] ...amily and the ruin of for eloquence of [illegible] ...ch afford much opportunity same time the [illegible] ...e flesh-creeping order. At the betray a m[illegible] ...dvocates on the other side hardly Their [illegible] ...ore judicious handling of the problem. [illegible] ...atest suggestion is that the State shall take [illegible] ...ve steps to control the birth-rate, and that a penalty shall be inflicted on those who 'overburden society with more than their fair share of offspring.' . . That any person responsible for such a proposal can seriously believe himself competent to deal in a practical spirit with so difficult and delicate a matter as the population question is an example of self-delusion not easily equalled."

EXPLORATION IN TIBET.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND'S successful march to Lhasa was vividly recalled on May 15 by a paper on "Exploration and Survey with the Tibet Frontier Commission, and from Gyarg-tse to Simla via Gartok," read before the Royal Geographical Society by Major C. H. D. Ryder, R. E., who accompanied the expedition as principal survey officer. Sir Clements R. Markham presided, and among those present were Lord Belhaven and Stenton, Admiral Sir Albert Markham, Sir Ronald Macdonald, Col. Sir Henry Trotter, Sir W. J. Farrar, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Henry Howorth, Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, Sir Frank Younghusband, Col Yate and Col. Manifold.

Major Ryder, in the course of an interesting illustrated paper, said that no one was better pleased than himself that in a sense the geographical results of the expedition to Lhasa had been disappointing. Our knowledge of the country lying between our frontier and Lhasa depended chiefly on the surveys executed by different explorers under the supervision of the Survey of India. They worked under extraordinary difficulties and in great danger of their lives. The fact that when at last they had been able to carry through a regular and systematic survey of the country they had found these surveys fairly accurate reflected the highest credit. In place of rough maps they had now an accurate survey of the country they traversed by the expedition. The success attending the journey was in the first place due to the friendly attitude of the Tibetans, induced by the cordial relations which Sir Frank Younghusband had established with the Lhasa Government. They were indeed glad to be able, by only two or three months' hard work to prove that the treaty signed at Lhasa was not merely a paper one, as might so easily have been the case, but that it inaugurated an era of truly friendly relations between ourselves and the Tibetans. (Cheers). Having referred to the wonderfully clear atmosphere which every traveller in Tibet had remarked the lecturer described his expedition in detail. As regarded the heights of peaks the results were of a negative character. Mount Everest, as viewed from Kam-pa-Dong, did not appear as the highest peak of a group, but as one massive summit standing by itself. The enemy's attack at Gyang-tse just after dawn on May 4, was a complete surprise, but the Tibetans were easily driven off with heavy loss. If however, they had not given the alarm by shouting and firing their guns, but had rushed in with their swords, the mission would have been in a rather awkward position. The fighting culminated in the capture of the Dzong by the British on July 6. At Ka-ro-La, the Goorkhas established a record in hill fighting at high altitudes the Tibetan position reaching an elevation of 18,500 feet and their retreat leading across the face of a glacier. The snow peak round which the Yam-drok-Tso was supposed to make an almost complete circle was a myth. No hill there had permanent snow, though as their height was about 17,000 feet, there doubtless was often snow when there was none at Nan-gar-tse Dzong or on the shore of the lake (height 14,350 feet). The hills were quite bare, and no trees grew wild, though round every village there were fine groves. Some grand snow peaks were found south of the Tengri Nor, the highest of which was 23,250 feet. The treaty was formally signed at the Potala on Sept. 7, and the 23rd, the return march commenced. A few of the party were frost-bitten, and many suffered from snow blindness. The survey results of the expedition were as follows:—Triangulation: An area of 45,000 square miles was completed, connecting Lhasa with India and fixing all prominent peaks which were visible, with their heights. Topography: An area of 17,000 miles was surveyed on a scale of four miles to the inch, of which 3,000 square miles in the neighbourhood of the Chumbi Valley, Gyang-tse, and Lhasa were also surveyed on the scale of two miles to the inch. Route surveys, on the scale of one inch to the mile were made of the road to Lhasa. Large scale plans were also made of the towns of Gyang-tse and Lhasa. On the return they discovered innumerable caves in which the inhabitants lived. They surveyed the Tsangpo from Shigatse to its source surveyed the Manasarowar Lake region, and settled the doubtful points connected with it which had been the subject of much discussion; they completed the survey of the Sutlej from its source to where it entered British territory, and surveyed the source of the Lar-tok branch of the Indus. (Cheers.)

In the course of the discussion which followed Sir Frank Younghusband paid a tribute to the industry of the lecturer and to the value of the survey carried out.

General Sir Ronald Macdonald, Col. Gore, the head of the Indian Survey Dept., and Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield joined in the compliment to the lecturer for his zeal and capacity.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ending 20th May, 1905, on 504'35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,28,000	2,70,000	4,000	4,02,000
Or per mile of Railway	254	535	8	797
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	25,34,390	45,97,234	1,05 665	72,37,289
Total for 20 weeks.	26,62,390	48,67,234	1,09,665	76,39,289
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,24,606	2,82,771	1,690	4,09,067
Per mile of Ry. do.	247	561	3	811
Total to corresponding date do.	25,16,907	48,74,995	1,02,202	74,94,104

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 7,067
Increase to date .... ,, 1,45,185

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 27th May 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 27th May 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,43,489	8,53,871	10,749	11,08,109
I M R do	63,322	1,25,086	4,445	1,92,853
Total	3,06,811	9,78,957	15,194	13,00,962
Actuals for corresponding week ending 28th May 1904—				
G I P R system	2,39,290	8,72,912	12,017	11,24,229
I M R do	52,318	2,05,284	4,804	2,62,406
Total	2,91,608	10,78,196	16,821	13,86,635
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+4,19[illegible]	—19,051	—1,268	—16,120
Increase or Decrease... I M R	+11,004	—80,198	—359	—69,553

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th May 1905, on 141'14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	34,000	......	38,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	241	......	269
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	95,8[illegible]2	4,83,047	2,971	5,81,910
Total for 20 weeks	99,892	5,17,047	2,971	6,19,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,222	23,520	35	25,777
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	167	......	183
Total to corresponding date do.	71.424	4,19,779	1,668	4,92,871

Increase for the week .... Rs. 12,223
Do. to date .... ,, 1,27,039

SURP[illegible]ISE and regret cannot fail to be the immediate emotions roused by the rejection by a Lords Committee of the L. C. C. Bill for the preservation of open spaces in London. The object of the Bill was to save the squares and enclosures at present in private hands from the clutches of the builder. They were to be taken over by the Council in perpetuity, and preserved as they stand. The aim is one which can hardly be too highly praised. London cannot afford to spare one square inch of its present quotum of fresh air and green trees, and the sooner these spots are placed beyond the reach of temptation the better. The objections which caused the Bill to be thrown out appear to have been against the particular methods and not the general principle of the Bill. So it is probable that another measure which will win unqualified approval may be formulated before long. The sooner it is done the better. Else, while we quibble about details it may become too late to save the coveted corners from invasion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Springwell, 1943 tons, Captain J Woodruff, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3103 tons, Captain E C Ody, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool via Mauritius in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3428 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and one passenger.

THE steamer Diego Suarez, 2497 tons, Captain A Lemaine, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mr Moore, and Mr P Low as passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2499 tons, Captain MacMahon, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow, 27th April, with a general Cargo.

THE German East Line steamer Sultan, 1781 tons, Captain C Burmeister, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 125 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia, S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1640 tons, Captain F M Crooks, sailed on the 3rd instant, for Jeddah, with a general cargo, and 250 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2164 tons, Captain J Skinner arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta 3rd May via coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain W Moxon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Mr and Mrs J A Walls, and 4 children, Mrs L D Souza and Mrs A Ingram.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 1st June with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr and Mrs Karkis, Mr C Fredrick, Mr and Mrs Abraham, two Misses and Master Abraham, Mr Deane, Mr Vanageew Captain Lawrence, Lieut Roberts, Miss E C Johnson and 80 deck

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H S M S Dufferin ....Comdr A J G Piffard ....R J M
R I M S Canning........Comdr A J Marshall....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator..Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone..Lt Comdr A S Balfour........R I Marine
R I M S Comet ....Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats..........

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soutton			The Captain
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Engind			M Mackenzie & Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & S N Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Idar	2616	Milne			K Nixon & Co
Nadir	2041	Collier	Calcutta		T Morrison & Co
Coromandel	2753	Montford	China	13-6	P & O Co
Gymeric	2598	Thomson			K Nixon & Co
Bundesrath	1[illegible]6	Tepe			A Strandes
Upada	3382	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Africa	1602	Trouson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Hydra	831	Kundsen			F F C & Co
Warora	2565	Peck			M M & Co
Ranee	3634	Colran			T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Hawkes			M M & Co
Peninsular	2420	Palmer			P & O Co
Anchen Creg	2542	Reid			
Clan Robertson	3103	Ody			F M & Co
Vadala	2164	Skinner			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
A	Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis	M'seilles	10-6	T M & Co
B	Clan Chattan	2500	Weir	Amsterdam	8-6	F Muir & Co
C&R	Stanley Hall	2660	Nuttall	L'pool	15-6	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Diego Suarez	2477	LeMond	Dunkirk	4-6	K N & Co
H	Sultan	1781	Barinester	Zanziba	5-6	A Strandes
K	Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul	H'burg	7-6	W & A G Co
L	Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	10-5	B P S N & Co
M	Union La Dique ship	22[illegible]	Rault	Seichelles	12-6	G M Abo
N	Transvaal	1721	Smith	Barston	10-6	K Nixon & Co
O	Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah	7-6	B & P S N Co
P	Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	7-6	H S Sidick
Q	Shahristan	1860	Sadler	Leith	7-6	E Latham & Co

P. D. H. W.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
	Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'negar	6-6	Shpd & Co
	Puri	643	Ahmed	Zan'bar	5-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
1	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson	L'pool		F M & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	6-6	W & A G & Co
6	Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith	China	2-6	P & O Co
7	Onda	3469	Allon		4-6	M M & Co
	Schoenfels	3709	Denker	[illegible]chi	3-6	[illegible]lade & Co
12	Persia	4193	Haughton	London	10-[illegible]	P & O Co
15	Clydesdale	2235	Landberg	N F	9-6	M M & Co
16	Linga	948	Rickford	P Gulf	9-6	M M & Co

V. D. H. W.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents
	Kapurthala	721	Butler			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Vadala s	Skinner	Calcutta, May 3
3	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, June 1
	Clan Robertson s	Ody	Liverpool, &c
	Clan Lindsay s	MacMahon	Glasgow, Apr 27
4	O Balduino s	Antonio	Genoa, May 18
	Dumra s	Williams	Busrah, May 28
	Pashona (tug)	Page	London, May 3

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Landaura s	Moxon	Calcutta, &c
	Springwell s	Woodruff	Antwerp
	Ahmadi s	Crooks	Jeddah
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon
4	Diego Suarez s	Lemaine	Dunkirk

THE steamer Sultan, Captain Burmeister, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

THE steamer Clan Robertson, entered for loading on Saturday for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels	Names.	From
31	River Clyde	Bryce	Red Sea
	Katoria	E G Smith	Chittagong
	Zillah	J Rees	Colombo
	Baundara	C J Swanson	Moulmein
	Kumsang	E G Buller	Pulo Penang

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels	Names.	From
	Twingone	S H Stockwell	Rangoon
	Clematis	E F Davis	Colombo
	Evandale	W Buyers	Colombo
	Nurani	B H Bullen	Bombay
	Arratoon Apcar	E Foy	Hongkong
June 1	Historian	J Valiant	London
	Murex	A E Deacon	Aroe Bay
	Tioga	G Harding	U Kingdom

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
25	Waroonga	Rangoon
28	Clan Farquhar	Coast
31	Zamania	Rangoon

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Bohemia, left at Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fergusson arrived at London on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Macedonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ultimo arrived at Brin[illegible] the 1st instant. [illegible] ...si on

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer C[illegible] arrived at Colombo on Saturday m[illegible] ...hina, from Bombay ...orning.

DAI[illegible] ...Y EXPORTS.—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan U[illegible]rquhart s—4000 cwt cottonseed N Khairaz and Co; 65 bales wool The Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Massilia s—382 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 5 cwt oil cakes New Mofussil Co; 1050 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 1050 cwt myrabollams W [illegible]echer; 30 bales wool K B Telang; 65 bales wool The Bombay Company; 405 cwt myrabollams P Lukhmidas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—60 cwt fishmaws M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale carpets Grindlay Groom and Co; 252 cwt Condiments Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 125 cwt olibanum S Bhimjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—354 cwt ramputree M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—1101 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Baron Innerdale s—40 bales hemp E Tajbhoy; 4001 cwt cottonseed M Ruttonsey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—3 bales silk waste and 4 bales silk cocoon Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

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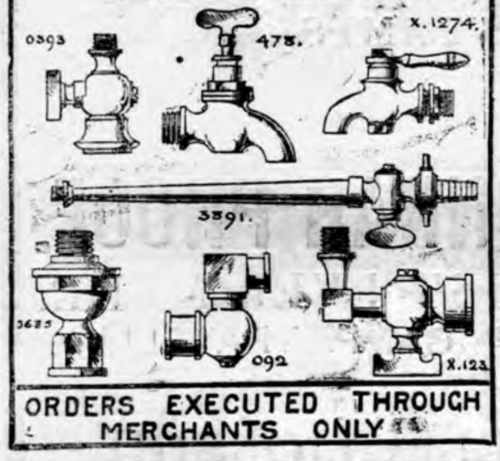

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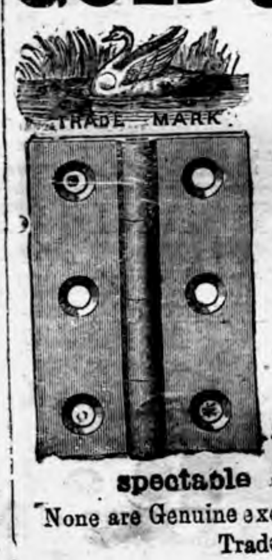

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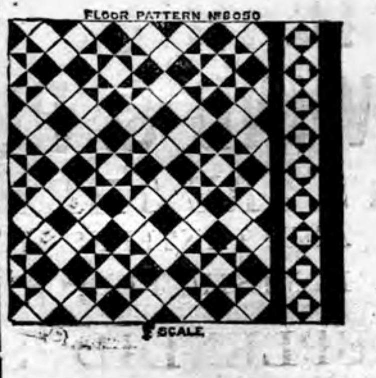

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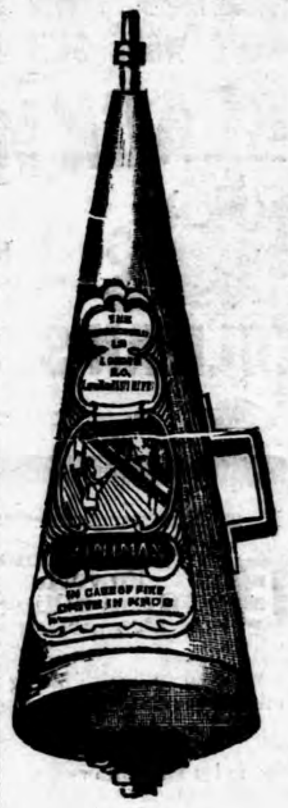

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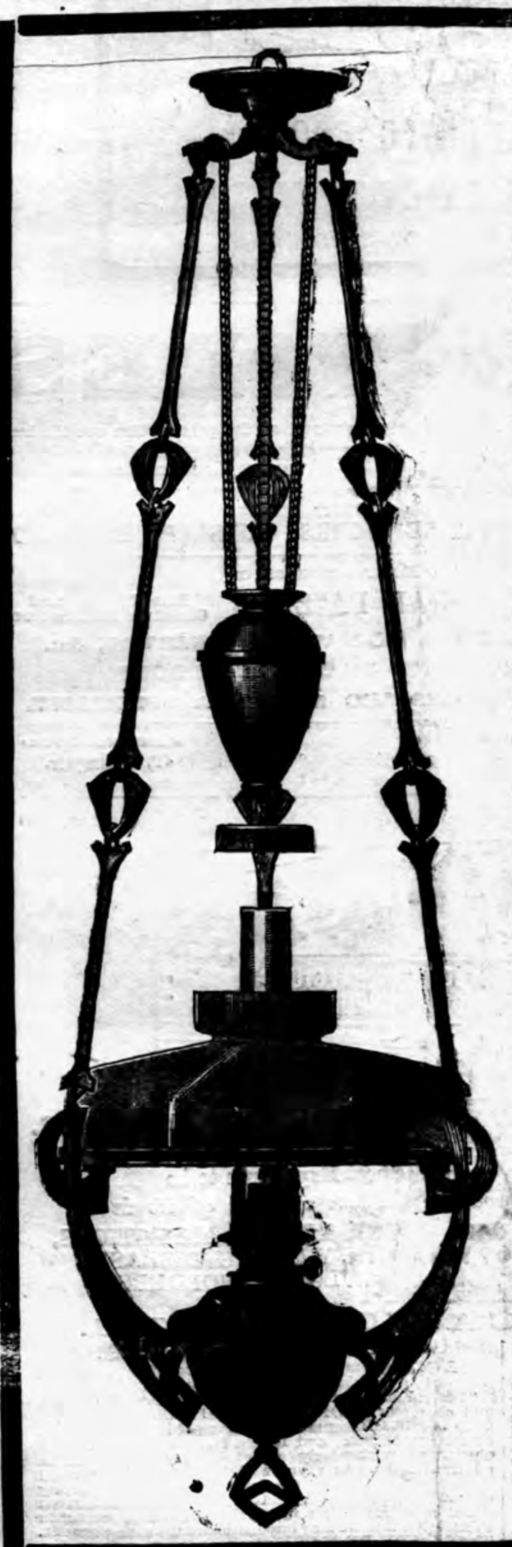

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